VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION

ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (1449)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 6802K

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : AKSHAY PILLAY

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

24.08.19

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper II)

केंद्र
Centre RAIPUR

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (1449)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे Time Allowed: Three Hours	अधिकतम अंक: 250 Maximum Marks: 250

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. उच्चतर न्यायपालिका को RTI के दायरे में लाने के अपने गुण और दोष हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Bringing higher judiciary under the ambit of RTI has its own merits and demerits. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The Right to Information Act requires public authorities to provide requested information in 30 days.

Merits of bringing higher judiciary under RTI

1. Transparency – The opacity plaguing the deliberations of the Collegium can be reduced.

2. The assets of judges will be known publicly, helping ~~a~~ check for ethical lapses.

3. It will uphold the right to know of citizens.

4. It supports the principle that no institution can be exempt from transparency requirements.

5. Details of various special and empowered committees set up by Supreme Court will

be made public.

6. Safety – There will be clarity regarding number of sexual harassment complaints recieved and entertained under In House Procedure (IHP).

Demerits

1. ~~The~~ Judicial independence may be threatened severely.

2. The collegium may not be able to function properly, with members reluctant to frankly express their opinion.

3. Any ~~to~~ prospective judge against whom the collegium has made an adverse remark, will find his reputation ruined if collegium deliberations are made public under RTI.

4. Frivolous RTI applications may be filed to pester the judiciary.

Way forward – the ~~t~~ Supreme Court must take a progressive view on the issue of RTI applicability.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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2. भारत में अधिकरणों ने न केवल कुछ ऐसी समस्याओं को दोहराया है जिनसे हमारी न्यायपालिका ग्रसित रही है, अपितु कुछ और समस्याओं को जोड़ा भी है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
Tribunals in India have not just replicated some of the problems that our judiciary suffers from but added a few more. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Tribunals are quasi judicial bodies that are constituted to address issues like service disputes, environmental issues and insolvency resolution.

Tribunals replicating judicial problems

1. Tribunals are suffering due to pendency. Pendency is 3.8 years for tribunals and 4.5 years for high courts.

2. Tribunals are unable to secure compliance with decisions eg state governments not complying with National Green Tribunal's orders.

3. Tribunals face lack of manpower and funding eg Debt Recovery Tribunals.

4. Time taken to constitute tribunals is very long. eg river water disputes tribunals have been set up after 10 year delays.

New problems posed by tribunals

1. Separation of powers is violated with members of the executive discharging quasi judicial functions while serving on tribunals.

2. Conflict of Interest - The central government constitutes most tribunals and is also the biggest litigant before them.

3. Independence - Tribunals lack the independence guaranteed to higher judiciary due to constitutional provisions.

4. Burdening Supreme Court - There is direct right to appeal against decisions of some tribunals to the Supreme Court. Thus the Supreme Court is struggling to function as a constitutional court.

5. Ethical lapses - Assam's foreigners tribunals have declared people illegals immigrants without hearing them (ex parte proceedings)

Way forward - Rationalization of tribunals is necessary without any delay.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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3. संसदीय विशेषाधिकारों का प्रयोग सदैव उन उद्देश्यों के लिए नहीं किया जाता है जिन्हें पूरा करने हेतु वे अभिप्रेत थे। इस संदर्भ में, हाल के घटनाक्रमों के आलोक में इन विशेषाधिकारों को संहिताबद्ध करने की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Parliamentary privileges are not always used for the aims they were intended to serve. In this context, discuss the need for codification of these privileges in light of recent developments. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Parliamentary privileges are available to members of Parliament and its committees to secure ~~judicial~~ independence. Article 105 deals with parliamentary privileges.

Need for codification

1. It will reduce risk of misuse of parliamentary privileges eg the Speaker can issue jail sentences for breach of parliamentary privileges.

2. Codification will reduce confusion regarding scope of parliamentary privileges.

3. Codification ensures that the system of checks and balances is not violated, in case of legislatures.

4. India incorporated Parliamentary privileges following the UK example. Even in the UK, parliamentary privileges have been codified.

5. Codification ensures that Parliament will be more responsible to citizens, without sacrificing its necessary dignity or independence.

Way forward — The Law Commission should be asked to recommend form in which privileges will be codified.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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4. एक मत यह भी है कि राज्यपाल का पद अपनी प्रासंगिकता खो चुका है और इसे समाप्त किए जाने की आवश्यकता है। वर्तमान संदर्भ में समालोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
There is a point of view that the office of Governor has outlived its relevance and needs to be abolished. Critically examine in the current context. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The Governor is the head of the state, who is appointed by the central government.

Factors supporting abolition

1. Governors have played a very partisan role regarding government formation eg in 2017, after Manipur elections, the single largest party was not invited to form the government.

2. Governors are to behave in a non partisan manner, but many come from an extremely political background and thus behave in biased manner towards some parties.

3. Some governors have made remarks violating dignity of their offices eg political remarks made by Rajasthan Governor Kalyan

. Singh.

4. The Jammu and Kashmir governor's decision to prematurely dissolve the assembly affected faith in the institution of the Governor.

Factors opposing abolition

1. A governor is the link between the centre and a state.

2. A governor can act as a medium for enabling cooperative federalism.

3. Governors can ensure that a satisfactory solution is found in the event of a hung Assembly. Thus the risk of the state remaining in limbo is reduced.

Way forward – Introducing fixed tenure for governors, and not selecting people recently involved in politics as governors.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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5. क्या सिविल सेवाओं में पार्श्व प्रवेश, भारत में नौकरशाही की प्रभावी कार्य पद्धति में बाधक चुनौतियों को दूर करने का अचूक समाधान है? परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
Is lateral entry in civil services the panacea to address the challenges, which hamper the effective functioning of bureaucracy in India? Examine. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Lateral entry is the induction of experts into the administration > bypassing recruitment through regular methods.

Benefits of lateral entry

1. Specialisation : Officials inducted through lateral entry will be sectoral specialists, unlike generalist IAS officers.

2. Talent : Lateral entry is an opportunity to widen the talent available to the political executive.

3. Vacancies – Over 20% of sanctioned posts in the IAS are vacant. Thus lateral entry can increase administrative efficiency.

4. Competition – Healthy competition between regular recruits and those inducted through lateral entry will occur.

Limitations of lateral entry

1. Political interference may be a problem for officers inducted through lateral entry too.

2. As the officers inducted through lateral entry recently were given a three-year tenure, it may be too short a tenure to attract best talent.

3. It is unclear whether reservation will apply to lateral entry recruits.

4. Ethics - Ethical lapses may be as big a problem for lateral entry recruits as for regular recruits.

5. Turf wars — There may be clashes between regular and lateral entry recruits.

6. Fear of investigation by over zealous authorities has paralyzed the bureaucracy and may affect the lateral entry recruits too.

Way forward - Carefully reviewing utility of lateral entry before expanding it.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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6. केंद्र प्रायोजित योजनाओं (CSS) के प्रति राज्यों की शिकायतों को रेखांकित करते हुए, स्पष्ट कीजिए कि सरकार ने किस प्रकार इन योजनाओं को तर्कसंगत बनाने का प्रयास किया है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
Highlighting the grievances of states towards Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS), explain how the government has sought to rationalise these schemes. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Centrally sponsored schemes involve sharing of costs between the centre and the states.

Grievances of states

1. These schemes represent tied funds, reducing the fiscal space available for the states' own priorities.

2. Expansion in number of centrally sponsored schemes is detrimental to the federal structure.

3. The states' views may not be accounted for while designing such schemes.

4. The states are not able to design and implement schemes that are desired by their citizens.

Government efforts to rationalize

1. The Committee headed by Shiraj Chouhan reduced the number of Centrally Sponsored Schemes and divided them in three categories including Core and Core of the Core.

2. Flexi funds have been made available to the States, under the head of centrally sponsored schemes.

3. Merger of centrally sponsored schemes with a lot of overlap to make them less cumbersome to implement.

Way forward — Even greater rationalization of these schemes, without affecting public welfare.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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7. प्रधानमंत्री जन आरोग्य योजना (PMJAY) का भली-भांति शुभारंभ हो चुका है और यह योजना बहुत सारी संभावनाएँ रखती है, हालांकि इसे सफल होने के लिए कई चुनौतियों को दूर करना होगा। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

The PM Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY) has begun well and holds a lot of promise, however it needs to address multiple challenges to become a success. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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PM Jan Arogya Yojana offers health insurance upto ₹ 5 lakh per year to ten crore poor families identified through Socio Economic Caste Census, 2011.

Challenges

1. Fiscal – The cost of this scheme is upto ₹ 40,000 cr, but public health expenditure is not at the requisite level.

2. Federal – Cost sharing is in the ratio of 60:40 and 90:10 for general and special category states. But some states are reluctant to join PMJAY.

3. Infrastructure – In some rural areas, basic connectivity is lacking, thus transit to hospital itself is time consuming.

4. Human resources - Against the WHO norm of one doctor for 1000 people, India has one doctor for 1700.

5. Administrative - Enrollment of beneficiaries will require enormous manpower and there may be exclusion errors.

6. Ethics - Some doctors in private hospitals may prescribe unnecessary tests just to reach insurance cap of ₹5 lakh.

7. Private participation - The rates fixed for some procedures like knee replacements are quite ~~low~~ low. It may disincentivize private hospitals from participating.

8. Privacy - If health records are linked with Aadhaar number, privacy concerns arise.

Way forward - Centre must convince the reluctant states to come on board for implementation of PMJAY.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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8. ट्रांसजेंडर व्यक्ति (अधिकारों का संरक्षण) विधेयक की प्रमुख विशेषताओं को रेखांकित करते हुए, संसद द्वारा इसे शीघ्रातिशीघ्र पारित किए जाने की आवश्यकता का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
Highlighting its key features, examine the need for the passage of the Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Bill by the Parliament at the earliest. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The Transgender Persons Bill aims to tackle socio-economic injustice faced by transgenders.

Features of bill

1. It defines a transgender as a person whose sex differs from that assigned at birth.

2. ~~State~~ Self declaration of gender will suffice for transgenders to secure proof of identity.

3. States must mandatorily formulate welfare schemes for transgenders.

4. Discrimination against transgenders in any respect eg denial of health services is a punishable offence.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Need to pass the bill

1. It will ease access to identity proof for transgenders, and thus, potentially to employment.
2. Access to welfare schemes will help uplift transgenders economically, instead of being forced to beg for a living
3. Transgenders will have recourse to the law in the event of discrimination.
4. There will be a deterrent effect regarding offenses against transgenders.

Lacunae of bill

1. Reservation for transgenders is not provided for, despite Supreme Court order to the contrary in 2014.
2. Transgenders have not been granted immunity from ~~discrimination~~ inequality in terms of inheritance, adoption and other personal laws.
3. Various criminal laws have not been updated to recognise the third gender

Way forward - Public consultation to help address the lacunae present in the bill.

9. बदलते समय के साथ भारत की अपने प्रवासियों के साथ संलग्नता भी परिवर्तित हुई है। प्रवासियों से संबंधित सरकार की नीतियों के संदर्भ में व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
With changing times India's engagement with its diaspora has also undergone a change. Explain in the context of government policies on diaspora. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India has the numerically largest diaspora in the world, which helps bolster India's economic and diplomatic help.

Change in engagement

1. Economic - While continuing to encourage remittances, the government is now seeking investments by diaspora eg by easing Foreign Portfolio Investor norms.

2. Cultural - Emphasis on helping the diaspora connect with their roots is greater.
eg Know India Program for Indian origin youth, by External Affairs Ministry.

3. Tourism - India is trying to leverage its tourism potential with the help of

diaspora eg Pravasi Teerth Yojana.

4. Recognition - The achievements of distinguished members of Indian diaspora are being recognised eg through Pravasi Bharatiya Divas (biennially) and awards for diaspora.

5. Safety - India is far more involved regarding welfare of Indian diaspora eg Migrant Resource Centres are being operated by Indian embassies.

6. Indian diaspora are being encouraged to contribute towards flagship government missions like Swach Bharat Mission.

Way forward - India must evolve a policy to increase continuous, high level engagement with diaspora.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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10. इसकी अत्यधिक संभावनाओं के बावजूद, भारत के लिए RCEP से जुड़ी चुनौतियों की अनदेखी नहीं की जा सकती है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
Despite its immense potential, the challenges associated with RCEP for India cannot be ignored. Analyse. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership is a proposed free trade agreement between ASEAN nations and 6 partners — India, China, Australia, New-Zealand, Japan and South Korea.

Potential of RCEP

1. Integration of India into global value chains.
2. Increasing market access in South Asia for Indian exporters.
3. Creation of jobs in export intensive sectors in India.

Challenges involved

1. Trade deficit - · India already has a trade deficit with several RCEP members, especially China.
· RCEP will exacerbate this ~~further~~ by increasing market access in India

2. Domestic industry – Sectors of Indian industry like aluminium, steel, dairy products may be unable to cope with influx of cheaper products post RCEP eg milk products from New Zealand.

3. Make in India – By making cheap imports easily available, RCEP may dent indigenisation of manufacturing.

4. Dumping – RCEP nations may take advantage of ~~so~~ market access to dump sub standard products in India.

5. Services – RCEP members have not been supportive of India's proposals to expedite trade in services, including labour mobility

6. Handholding – Indian exporters will need substantial handholding to capitalize on greater market access in RCEP nations.

Way forward – India must dissuade any haste in concluding RCEP negotiations.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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11. राजनीतिक स्तर पर भारत में विकेंद्रीकरण पर्याप्त सफल रहा है, हालांकि राजकोषीय और प्रशासनिक मोर्चों पर प्रगति कई अड़चनों से बाधित रही है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)
Decentralisation in India has been fairly successful at the political level, however on the fiscal and administrative fronts progress is marred by several bottlenecks. Comment. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The constitution envisages decentralization through division of fiscal, political and administrative powers ~~at~~ between tiers of government.

Political decentralization

1. The incursions by the centre into the legislative domain of the states is quite less.

2. The dismissal of elected state governments using Presidents's rule has reduced greatly compared to 1980s.

3. NITI Aayog has been introduced to cement cooperative federalism and give the states a larger say in the ~~introduction~~ exercise of political power.

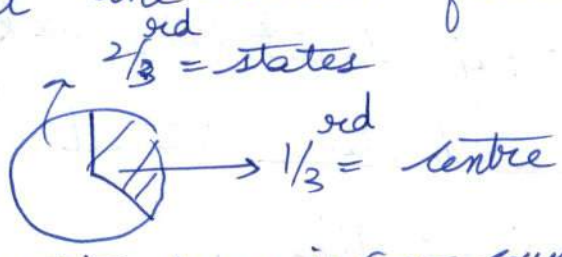
Challenges on fiscal front

1. Centrally Sponsored Schemes have eroded fiscal space of the states.

2. When GST was introduced, the states sacrificed more of their revenue sources, but revenue is shared equally.

3. Voting power in GST council has been distributed such that decisions cannot be taken without the consent of the centre.

3/4th Majority required for decisions



Voting power in GST council

4. States have not been allowed to tax personal incomes.

5. Terms of reference of 15th Finance Commission have led to opposition from states eg proposal to review revenue deficit grants.

6. Cesses are not included in taxable pool.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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7. Local Self Governing bodies are not devolved sufficient funds.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Administrative Decentralization

1. Local self governing bodies have not been devolved functions.

2. Presence of parastatal bodies eg urban development authorities hinders urban local bodies.

3. Panchayati Raj Institutions lack control over the non-elected staff tasked with performing administrative duties.

Way forward - The centre and states must be magnanimous in devolving fiscal and administrative powers.

12. दल-बदल कानून के प्रावधानों का बारंबार उल्लंघन किया गया है और इनकी नियमित रूप से गलत व्याख्या की गई है। परीक्षण कीजिए। साथ ही, दल-बदल कानून को मजबूत बनाने के उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

The provisions of the Anti-Defection Law have been repeatedly violated and are routinely misinterpreted. Examine. Also, suggest measures to strengthen the Anti-Defection Law. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The Anti Defection Law (1985) seeks to disqualify legislators who vote against party directives in the legislature, or voluntarily give up party membership.

Violations of Anti Defection Law

1. The Speakers of various legislative assemblies have played a partisan role when it comes to acting on defections.
eg after 2014 elections, large scale defections in Telangana and Andhra Pradesh went unpunished.

2. The absence of a time limit for the Speaker to decide on disqualification petitions under ADL has aided defection.

3. While the ADL exempts two thirds of

a political party's members with another party, the legislators have taken it to imply support of 2/3rds of legislators without formal merger of the two political parties concerned.

eg in Goa, more than 2/3rds of the Opposition defected (2019).

4. In some cases, legislators who have not acted against the party or given up membership, are disqualified due to pressure applied on the speaker by ruling parties.

However, the ADL has largely brought political stability to the Indian parliamentary system.

- It is a far cry from rampant defections of the 1970s and 1980s.

Strengthening ADL

1. The disqualification petitions can be decided on by the President, instead of the Speakers.

2. If there is no scope to empower the

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

President to rule on defections, a time limit should be introduced for deciding on petitions.

3. Making the Speaker's post non partisan

· Speaker should be required to compulsorily resign from party membership, as in UK.

· The Speaker should be guaranteed re-election till he wishes — no recognized political party should file a candidate against him.

· The Speaker should be directly promoted to the Rajya Sabha on end of tenure, to reduce risk of her acting in a partisan manner to secure higher political posts in the future.

Way forward - Building a legislative consensus on changes to the anti defection law is imperative.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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13. भारतीय संविधान की संशोधन प्रक्रिया कठोरता और लचीलेपन के बीच मध्यम मार्ग का अनुसरण करती है। तुलनात्मक परिप्रेक्ष्य में टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

The amendment process for the Indian Constitution follows a middle path between rigidity and flexibility. Comment in comparative perspective. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

Candidates must not write on this margin

Unlike the British and American constitutions, the Indian Constitution blends flexibility and rigidity to serve the interests of a very diverse nation, with Article 368 enabling amendments.

Flexibility

- Several constitutional provisions may be amended by a simple majority of Parliament, like
- Provisions related to citizenship.
- Parliamentary privileges.
- Provisions related to education in mother tongue till primary level.
- Ordinance making power of the Governor.
- Delimitation related provisions

Rigidity

Some provisions ~~but~~ of the constitution require

. special majority in both Houses of Parliament and approval of half of the states.

· Tax sharing provisions eg Goods and services Tax

· Distribution of legislative powers between the Union and states.

· Powers of the Supreme Court and High Courts.

· Distribution of executive powers between the Union and states.

. Article 368 (basis for amendments) itself.

Some provisions require only a special majority of Parliament to amend eg Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles and all matters not mentioned in above two categories.

Any amendments to the constitution cannot violate basic structure of the constitution

British Constitution

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

It is an unwritten constitution. There is no limit ~~of~~ on the amending powers of British Parliament, neither due to public opinion nor judicial review.

<u>American constitution</u>

It is a written <u>and very rigid Constitution</u>. The support of <u>three fourths</u> of the states in addition to approval of US Congress is required for amendments.

Thus given India's unique features, the blend of rigidity and flexibility chosen while framing the constitution has worked well.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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14. अंतर-राज्य विवादों के निपटान में भारतीय संघवाद की संस्थागत संरचना की प्रभावशीलता का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)
Assess the effectiveness of the institutional architecture of Indian federalism in settling inter-state disputes. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The institutional architecture in India to settle inter-state disputes include the Inter State Council and the NITI Aayog and the Supreme Court.

1. Inter State Council
- It is a constitutional body established under Article 263, thus well placed to settle disputes.
- It has solved over a hundred disputes between states in 2016 and 2017
- It lacks a dedicated cadre of officers
- But infrequent meetings have diluted the effectiveness of this body.
- Further if its secretariat was shifted to Rajya Sabha instead of being under Union

Home Ministry, it would be more effective.

2. Zonal Councils

· These statutory bodies set up under States Reorganisation Act (1956) have helped settle economic and environmental disputes between states.

· However they suffer from lacunae like lack of impetus for from participating states and lack of constitutional status.

3. NITI Aayog

· All states have been given representation in the Governing Council.

· Though NITI Aayog has spurred cooperative and competitive federalism, it has not facilitated dispute settlement.

4. Supreme Court

· It has exclusive original jurisdiction over ~~land~~ inter - state disputes.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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: Recently it has solved disputes like Cauvery water sharing, ~~Sallyg~~ Sathej Yamuna Link Canal (Punjab and Haryana) and Mullaperiyar issue (Kerala and Tamil Nadu).

· But it's effectiveness is limited by ~~lack of~~ pendency of a high order and continuing vacancies in ~~the judiciary~~, until recently.

Way forward — Apart from strengthening Inter state Council, river basin management boards for inter state rivers will help.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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15. प्रौद्योगिकी के क्षेत्र में हुई हाल की प्रगतियों में सुशासन के युग के सूत्रपात हेतु ई-गवर्नेंस को एक अत्यंत शक्तिशाली साधन बनाने की क्षमता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)
The recent advances in technologies have the potential to make e-governance a very potent tool for ushering in an era of good governance. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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e-Governance is the use of information and communication technologies to provide government services.

Potential of e-Governance with recent technological progress

1. Availability of Geographic Information System (GIS) mapping can aid urban planning in flood prone areas.

2. Use of satellite ~~communication~~ technology aids damage assessment of farms after natural disasters aiding provision of swift compensation.

3. Blockchain technology can be used for zero leakage implementation of National Rural Employment Guarantee Act.

4. 5G technology can help faster payment of taxes and filing of labour law compliance reports by small businesses.

5. Use of Management Information Systems (MIS) can help record demand for work in NREGA, so as to aid accountability.

6. SMS alerts banking on mobile phone penetration in rural areas can be used to provide alerts to tuberculosis patients, improving adherence to drug regimen.

7. Case law depositories can be made available online by the Law Ministry to help students and academics.

8. Crime and Criminal Tracking Network System (CCTNS): allows police officers nationwide to check suspect profiles against databases.

9. Online filing of FIRs will reduce

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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scope for corruption and non-responsiveness on part of the police.

10. Information regarding various schemes can be uploaded by government departments to aid citizens.

Way forward - Better Internet connectivity in rural areas under Bharat Net, and implementing Srikrishna committee recommendations to protect privacy of individuals.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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16. यद्यपि भारतीय परोपकारी कार्यों में पहले से कहीं अधिक दान कर रहे हैं, तथापि भारत में परोपकारिता अभी भी प्रारंभिक चरण में है। इस संदर्भ में, परोपकारिता के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए और भारत में परोपकारिता में रुकावट उत्पन्न करने वाले कारकों का वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

While Indians are donating to charitable causes more than ever, philanthropy in India is still at a formative stage. In this context, highlight the significance of philanthropy and state the factors holding back philanthropy in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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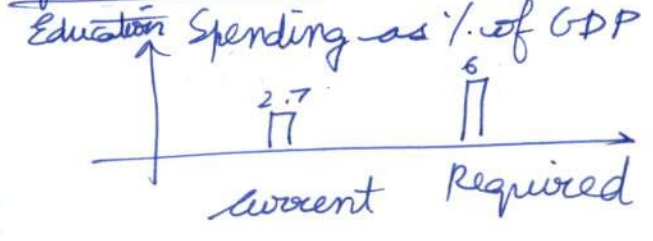
Philanthropy represents voluntary donation to worthy causes. It is advocated by several religions including christianity (tithing), Islam (zakat) and Hinduism.

Significance of philanthropy

1. It can augment government funding for priority sectors eg healthcare.

2. Given fiscal responsibility rules, philanthropy can be a game changer in the sphere of education.



3. It can build human capital and enhance demographic dividend.

4. It aids post disaster relief efforts eg Kerala Floods (2018).

5. It prevents excessive accumulation of wealth. eg Warren Buffet's 'The Giving Pledge' for millionaires.

6. It enhances the contentment and quality of life of the donor.

Factors holding back philanthropy in India

1. Poor penetration of digital payment channels that aid easy donations.

2. Lack of a rating mechanism that can help identify trustworthy charitable organisations.

3. Compared to the US and UK, India lacks industry leaders who can set an example when it comes to philanthropy.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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4. Lack of awareness regarding tax deductions available on donation to certain funds eg Prime Minister's Relief Fund.

5. As of now, there are not enough social stock exchanges

5. charitable organisations are facing challenges like multiplicity of registering authorities, delayed registration and corruption in registering agencies.

· Thus philanthropy is still nascent.

6. Some Indians may feel that ~~charitable~~ information regarding worthy charitable organisations is tough to find.

Way forward – A simplified legal framework for charitable organizations will aid philanthropy.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

17. भारत में स्वास्थ्य देखभाल योजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन में आने वाली चुनौतियों को रेखांकित कीजिए। परीक्षण कीजिए कि एक सुदृढ़ डिजिटल स्वास्थ्य पारितंत्र का निर्माण इस संबंध में कैसे आमूल परिवर्तक सिद्ध हो सकता है। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Highlight the challenges faced in implementation of healthcare schemes in India. Examine how creation of a robust digital health ecosystem can prove to be a game changer in this regard. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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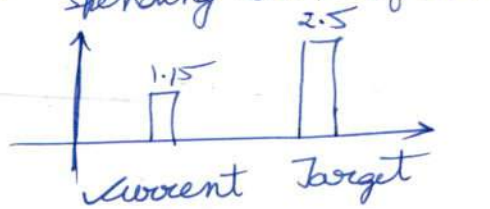
Healthcare schemes in India include insurance schemes like PM Jan Arogya Yojana and state's own treatment schemes.

Challenges in implementation

1. Fiscal – Public spending on health is not adequate.



2. Manpower – India lacks an adequate number of trained doctors, and this is more acute in rural areas.

3. Infrastructure – Government hospitals ~~are~~ and primary healthcare centres are facing infrastructure gaps.

4. Accountability – Private hospitals are staunchly opposing accountability by opposing implementation of Clinical Establishment Acts.

5. Service delivery – Sometimes, insurance providers are negligent in releasing assured sums to beneficiaries.

6. Patient burden is greater for government hospitals, and managing patient flow is tough.

7. Quality of drugs procured under government schemes is sometimes sub standard.

Importance of digital health ecosystem

1. Electronic Health Records can be created to reduce need for unnecessary tests every time patients consult different doctors.

2. Mobile Health Applications can be used to promote preventive healthcare that reduces

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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disease burden eg by emphasizing hygiene.

3. Telemedicine may be used to provide healthcare services in remote areas.

4. Combination of digital health technology with Internet of Things enables telerobotic surgeries to be undertaken.

5. e-Pharmacies will receive a boost and drug access in rural areas ~~the~~ can improve.

6. Hospitals can adopt Enterprise Resource Planning systems to optimize patient flow.

7. Doctors can use artificial intelligence systems to easily find ~~cures~~ treatment plans for diseases like cancer.

Way forward - Improving network connectivity in rural areas and ~~check~~ introducing safeguards to protect patient privacy.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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18. भारत के लिए ज्ञान की एक महाशक्ति के रूप में उभरने हेतु, वर्तमान शिक्षा प्रणाली द्वारा सामना की जा रही पहुँच, समता, गुणवत्ता, वहनीयता और जवाबदेही संबंधी चुनौतियों को दूर करना अनिवार्य है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

For India to emerge as a knowledge superpower, it is imperative to address the challenges of access, equity, quality, affordability and accountability faced by the current education system. Elaborate. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India's draft new education policy envisages India as a knowledge superpower with enviable research output and mainstreaming of vocational education with higher education.

Addressing challenges

1) Access. Enrolment in primary education is 95% but that in higher education is 25%.

- Womens' access to science, technology, engineering and mathematics is low.

Solutions

- Making student loans easily available.
- Better regulation of fees in private institutions.
- Enforce 25% quota in private schools under RTE Act.

2) Equity – children from socially

marginalized and rural backgrounds struggle to access higher education.

Solutions

- Expand scholarships for SC, ST and OBC students.
- Offer fee rebates to women pursuing STEM education.
- Use biometric ~~attendance~~ systems to ensure attendance of teachers in disadvantaged areas.

3) Quality — · No Indian institute figures in top 200 of global rankings.

· A large section of Indian graduates are unemployable.

Solutions

· Introducing grade competence framework in schools, instead of syllabus completion.

· Emphasis on critical thinking and problem solving skills.

· Soft skill training has to be provided to students in higher education.

4) Affordability — Medicine, management

'उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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and law are some of the courses that provide very expensive

· Private schools often increase fees arbitrarily.

Solutions

• State governments must sign agreements with institutions to regulate higher education fees.

• Philanthropy should be encouraged for funding education eg encourage corporates to sponsor some students.

5) Accountability — Higher education ~~syste~~ institutions are not being held responsible for lapses by sectoral regulators.

Solution

· On the lines of National Medical Commission, similar bodies are needed for other professional courses.

· Gram Panchayats should be tasked with holding local schools responsible.

Way forward — Refining New Education Policy 2019 will help meet the above objectives.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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19. अफगान शांति प्रक्रिया को प्रभावित करने वाले विभिन्न कारकों की पहचान कीजिए। साथ ही, अफगानिस्तान में शांति और सुलह की प्रक्रिया के प्रति भारत के दृष्टिकोण पर भी प्रकाश डालिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)
Identify different factors which have affected the Afghan peace process. Also, throw light on India's approach towards peace and reconciliation process in Afghanistan. (Answer in 250 words)
15

'उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए'
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The Afghan peace process involves negotiations for withdrawal of NATO forces from the ~~region~~ nation, so that normaly can resume.

Factors affecting peace process

1. US policy – The US is willing to negotiate with the Taliban and pull out its troops after signing an agreement.
2. Afghan government – Though the peace process was to be Afghan led and Afghan owned, the Afghan government has been marginalized by the Taliban's actions.
3. Regional powers – Russia, China, Iran and the West Asian powers have all displayed a willingness to negotiate with the Taliban.

4. Pakistan's role — The US's desire for a swift exit is backed by it's faith in Pakistan to take up a larger role in Afghanistan and protect American interests.

5. Dissent — The Afghan government has not succeeded in putting up a united front regarding the peace process.

6. Citizenry — During the process, the ambitions and vision of ordinary Afghans have not been highlighted.

India's approach

1. India has staunchly refused to engage with the Taliban during the peace process.

2. India fully supports the Afghan led and Afghan owned peace process.

3. India desires Afghan elections due later

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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this year are not delayed, so as to prevent further instability in Afghanistan.

4. India is concerned about the possible increase in terrorism emanating from Afghanistan, and ~~blow~~ adverse impact on democracy, with the Taliban becoming powerful.

5. India is banking on substantial goodwill it has earned in Afghanistan to ensure it can protect its interests even after withdrawal of US.

Way forward – India may now have no choice but to engage with the Taliban, as a swift US exit is more likely.

"उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना" चाहिए
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20. भारत के लिए संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका एवं रूस दोनों के साथ संबंध महत्वपूर्ण हैं, हालांकि इन दोनों संबंधों की अपनी-अपनी चुनौतियाँ हैं तथा इन दोनों शक्तियों के मध्य टकराव से इनमें से कुछ चुनौतियाँ और बढ़ गई हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Ties with both USA and Russia are important for India, however, both these relations have their own sets of challenges, and some of these are further accentuated by the friction between these two powers. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India as an aspiring superpower engages with the US and Russia under the banner of strategic autonomy, yet challenges persist.

Challenges regarding USA

1. Trade — India's Goods and Services Preference (GSP) status was withdrawn in 2019.

India has been caught in the crossfire in the US-China trade war.

2. Mobility — The US has increased extreme vetting of H1B visa applications, affecting Indian professionals.

3. Defence — The US is formly opposed to Indian purchase of S400 missile defence

system from Russia.

4. Geopolitical — India is opposed to the American imposition of crippling sanctions on Iran.

- The US's continued support for Pakistan despite the latter fomenting terror, is affecting ties with India.

Challenges regarding Russia

1. Geopolitical – Russia is very close to China, and a supporter of the Belt and Road Initiative.

2. Security – Russia has engaged with the Taliban during ongoing peace negotiations, though this may endanger the region's security.

3. Economic – Russia's economic power is on the wane, making it less attractive to partner from the economic viewpoint.

"उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना" चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Challenges accentuated by US-Russia Friction

1. India is forced to balance its membership of Quadrilateral grouping with membership of Shanghai Cooperation Organisation.

2. US has threatened to impose sanctions on India for military procurement from Russia.

3. India signing foundational agreements like LEMOA and COMCASA with USA has not gone down well with Russia.

4. US-Russia friction has accentuated tensions in the Middle East eg Syria, endangering Indian expatriate community.

Wayforward - Deft diplomacy is needed, to keep all options open without alienating US or Russia.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2031)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे
*Time Allowed: **Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
*Maximum Marks: **250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 680214

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : AKSHAY PILLAY

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

18-12-2021

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper I)

केंद्र
Centre

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

VISIONIAS

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2031)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे Time Allowed: Three Hours	अधिकतम अंक: 250 Maximum Marks: 250

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. काकतीय राजवंश ने स्थापत्य कला और साहित्य के क्षेत्र में एक अमिट छाप छोड़ी है। उदाहरण सहित विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

The Kakatiya dynasty left an indelible mark in the fields of architecture and literature. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The Kakatiya dynasty ruled parts of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh in the medieval era (12th – 14th century AD). Warangal was their capital.

Contribution to architecture

1. Modifying the prevalent Dravidian style with local traditions.

2. Utilization of red sandstone as the primary building material for temples.

3. Their temples have elaborately carved exteriors.

4. Using of floating rocks enables the heavier roof to be supported.

5. Numerous water tanks and reservoirs

were financed by the rulers, for the benefit of the common citizen.

उम्मीदवारों इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Contribution to literature

1. Progress was made in Telugu literature. Later the Vijayragar empire and Krishnadeva Raya built on this.

2. The ~~so~~ Kakatiyas were Hindus and thus they patronized Sanskrit literature too.

Recently, a Kakatiya temple was added to UNESCO World Heritage Site list. This shows how ~~advanced~~ much progress was made.

राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन के दौरान बाल गंगाधर तिलक ने राष्ट्रीय चेतना उत्पन्न करने और जनता को राजनीतिक आवाज प्रदान करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई थी। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Bal Gangadhar Tilak was instrumental in creating a national consciousness and giving political voice to the masses during the course of national movement. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Bal Gangadhar Tilak was a key member of the Radical wing of the Indian National Congress. From the late 19th century till 1920, he affected the national monement in several ~~such~~ ways like:

1. Disseminating nationalist consciousness through his speches, articles and lectures.

2. Expanding the mass base of the INC at a time when the national monement was in its nascent phase.

3. Popularizing new methods of struggle like Swadeshi and Boycott during the Swadeshi monement (1903–08).

4. Therefore, he helped the freedom struggle more beyond methods like prayer and petition.

· Thus youth were attracted towards the

freedom movement.

5. He effectively utilized the Press for disseminating nationalist consciousness eg he published 'Kesari' and 'Maharatta'.

6. Tilak launched the Home Rule Movement in 1916 to seek dominion status on the lines of Australia and Canada.

- This helped fill the existing political vacuum in the nation.

7. The INC was suffering due to the Surat Split (1907). Tilak adopted a conciliatory attitude, resulting in reunification of the Congress (1916).

~~8. He~~

Therefore, Bal Gangadhar Tilak strengthened the national movement at a time when the British could have crushed it. He enabled later leaders like Gandhiji to flourish

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3. 1929 के कांग्रेस के लाहौर अधिवेशन ने अनेक महत्वपूर्ण तरीकों से स्वतंत्र भारत के विज़न को आकार प्रदान किया। व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

The 1929 Lahore session of Congress shaped the vision for an independent India in many important ways. Explain. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The 1929 Lahore sesseon of Indian National Congress was held while the nationalist monement was in a lull. However it shaped the struggle in important ways:

1) Declaration of Purna Swaraj as the goal. This showed Indian ~~rul~~ leaders would not settle for constitutional reforms or further autonomy.

2) It showed how the Congress had adopted bold goals. Barely a year earlier, the Motilal Nehru Report had sought dominion status for India.

3) Jawaharlal Nehru was the President of the session. From here on, the

youthful leaders of INC played a key role in guiding the INC.

4) This leadership change was also responsible for the leftist stance INC would adopt on several policy matters eg tenancy, labour rights, nationalization of industry.

5) ~~The~~ INC agreed to boycott 1st Round Table Conference. They demonstrated lack of faith in British rulers.

6) Support for universal adult franchise was indicated.

Independent India was non-aligned and sought socio-economic emancipation of masses by adopting leftist approach. Thus 1929 session was significant.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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4. व्याख्या कीजिए कि किस प्रकार विभिन्न ऐतिहासिक अनुभवों ने चीन और जापान जैसे देशों को स्वतंत्र और आधुनिक राष्ट्रों के रूप में विकास हेतु व्यापक रूप से भिन्न पथों पर अग्रसर किया। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
Explain, in what ways, different historical experiences led countries like China and Japan on widely divergent paths to building independent and modern nations. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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China and Japan are the two largest economies in ~~South~~ Asia and have high Human Development Index scores.

~~The~~ Factors affecting transition to modernity for China

1. China was repeatedly colonised and exploited by foreign powers from 17th - 18th century onwards.

2. Nationalist revolts like Boxer rebellion were suppressed by English, French and German forces.

3. Occupation by Japan and civil war between Mao Zedong led CCP and Chiang Kai Shek led KMT preceded independence.

4. ~~This~~ Victory of Communists led to China becoming a communist nation, with state led economy.

5. Later it transitioned to market socialism

in 1980s.

6. Due to historical humiliation, china adopted aggressive foreign policy eg South China Sea.

On the other hand, Japan was influenced by:

1. Modernization initiated by Meiji dynasty in mid 19th century.

2. Adoption of imperialism, culminating in defeat in Second World War.

3. American occupation led to adoption of capitalist economy.

4. By 1964, Japan rebuilt economy and became developed nation.

5. It renounced war, due to events of WW2.

. It is seen that better historical experiences prompted authoritarianism in China, while Japan became a capitalist democracy

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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5. मैडेन-जूलियन ऑसिलेशन क्या है? यह अल-नीनो से किस प्रकार भिन्न है? भारतीय मानसून पर इसके प्रभाव की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
What is Madden-Julian Oscillation? How does it differ from El-Nino? Discuss its impact on Indian Monsoon. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Madden Julian Oscillation is an eastward moving pulse of clouds, winds and rainfall.

Characteristics of MJO

1. It forms every 30 to 60 days.
2. It is prominent in equatorial regions.
3. It is best developed in Indian and Pacific Oceans.

MJO differs from El Nino in following respects:

1. Frequency of El Nino is 5-7 years against 30-60 days for MJO.

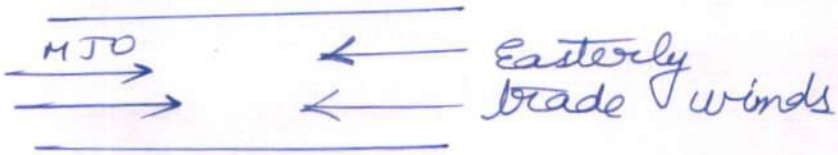
2. El Nino is due to warming of central and Eastern Pacific Oceans. MJO is due to ocean-atmosphere interactions.

3. El Nino has more substantial impact than MJO.

Impact of MJO on monsoon

1. In Indian Ocean
- MJO gives push to rainbearing winds from Mascarene High and increases southwest monsoon rain over India.

2. In Pacific Ocean
~~Here th~~ - Here MJO weakens trade winds, increases risk of El Nino.
- Thus Indian monsoon is weakened



Taking MJO into account while forecasting weather will help Indian agriculture and thus the economy.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

6. अंतर्जनित बल क्या हैं? उनके प्रकारों पर प्रकाश डालिए और पृथ्वी पर विभिन्न स्थलाकृतियों के निर्माण में उनके द्वारा निभाई जाने वाली भूमिका की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
What are endogenic forces? Highlight their types and discuss the role played by them in forming various landforms on the earth. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

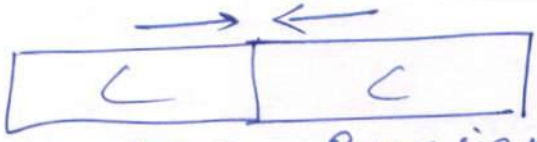
Endogenic forces are the ones acting from within the Earth.

They can be classified into :

1. Mountain ~~to~~ building (orogenic)
2. Continent building (epirogenic)

The role played can be discussed as follows :

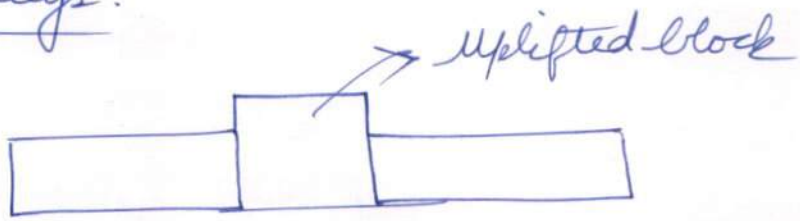
1. Convergence of tectonic plates leads to formation of fold mountains eg Himalayas



Indian plate Eurasian plate
C = Continental.

2. Convergence of continental and oceanic plate leads to subduction of latter and formation of volcanoes eg Pacific Ocean.

3. Divergence of ocean plates leads to emergence of block mountains and rift valleys.



4. Divergence of crust sparks volcanic eruptions, thus forming:

- → volcanoes (shield and cone)
- → Lava traps eg Deccan Plateau
- → spreading of sea floor.

Therefore it is necessary to acknowledge the significant role ~~end~~ endogenic forces have in ~~day to~~ life on Earth.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

7. दक्षिण एशिया के लिए हिमालय पर्वत प्रणाली के महत्व के संदर्भ में, हिमनदों के पिघलने के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों और क्षेत्र पर इसके प्रभाव की व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
In context of the significance of the Himalayan mountain system for South Asia, explain the factors responsible for melting of glaciers and its impact on the region. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The South Asian Himalayan system is critical for the survival of India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal and Bhutan.

Factors responsible for glacier melting

1. Global warming has led to increase in average temperature of Earth by over 1°C since pre-industrial times.

2. This change has been more pronounced in Himalayan region.

3. Air pollution has also contributed to melting eg deposition of black and brown carbon reduces albedo of glaciers.
. This increases heat absorbed.

Impact on the region

1. Perennial nature of key rivers like Ganga, Brahmaputra and Indus is threatened.

2. This affects viability of agriculture and hydropower generation.

3. Increased risk of floods due to accelerated melting of glacial ice.

- States like Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh are vulnerable.

4. Glacial lake outburst floods are possible in Uttarakhand and Sikkim. These natural disasters endanger life and property of citizens.

5. Risk of ~~transboun~~ disputes over transboundary Himalayan rivers, owing to reduced water flow eg between India and Pakistan over Indus and its tributaries.

Loss of access to water, and natural disaster risk make human development difficult. Therefore climate change mitigation is required to preserve glaciers.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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8. कोविड-19 महामारी ने वैश्वीकरण को न केवल अत्यधिक सुभेद्य और कमजोर व्यवस्था के रूप में उजागर किया है, बल्कि इसके गुणों पर पुनर्विचार करने के लिए भी बाध्य किया है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
The COVID-19 pandemic has not only exposed globalisation as highly vulnerable and fragile but also forced a rethinking on its merits. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The COVID pandemic led to worldwide lockdown from March 2020 onwards. It has led to renewed debate on globalisation for following reasons:

1. Free travel, easier movement of people contributed to quicker spread of virus.

2. Interdependence of economies led to the an unprecedented simultaneous economic recession (affecting 90% of nations)

3. Multilateral institutions like World Health Organisation (WHO) could not control the pandemic effectively.

4. Dependence on one or a few nations was exposed eg China for personal protective equipment and active

pharmaceutical ingredients.

5. Therefore many nations tried to localise supply ~~do~~ chains and become self reliant. eg India through Atmanirbhar Bharat

6. This is contrary to principle of outsourcing and offshoring of manufacturing.

6. There is a call to reform multilateral institutions for greater accountability.

Globalisation led to economic and technological gains, accompanied by risks. India can play a leadership role in reforming globalisation.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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9. शहरी भारत में अभी भी जाति आधारित असमानताएँ किन तरीकों से प्रकट होती हैं? उदाहरण सहित विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
In what ways are caste-based inequities still manifested in urban India? Discuss with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Caste is a hierarchical system, where an individual is assigned a status at birth. This results in people being graded as 'high' and 'low'.

Urbanization has weakened the bonds of caste. Yet it is prevalent in urban areas in following ways.

1. Housing - De facto Segregation of residential areas based on caste. eg marginalized castes are more likely to live in urban slums.

2. Education - • Due to economic discrimination, enrolment of backward castes in private schools is lower.

• Risk of casteist discrimination in :

i) schools - Dalit students shunned during Midday Meals

ii) colleges - casteist slurs and

discrimination eg Rohit Vemula case.

3. Employment - ~~Comp~~. Economic ~~employ~~ opportunities are comparatively fewer for OBCs and SCs.

Thus they are more concentrated in the informal and unorganized sectors of economy.

4. Occupations - As seen earlier, some occupations are linked to caste eg manual scavenging, ~~tanning~~ extracting hides from livestock.

5. Marriage - Inter caste marriages are only 5% of total marriages.

Caste based matrimonials are quite common.

Caste acts as a barrier to equality and socio-economic mobility. It is thus important to target annihilation of caste.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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10. मासिक धर्म सदैव वर्जनाओं और मिथकों से घिरा रहा है, जो महिलाओं को सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक जीवन के अनेक पहलुओं से दूर कर देता है। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इन वर्जनाओं और मिथकों से निपटने के लिए कुछ उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Menstruation has always been surrounded by taboos and myths that exclude women from many aspects of socio-cultural life. Discuss in the context of India. Also, suggest some steps to combat these taboos and myths. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Menstruation is a part of life for girls and women aged between 15 and 65 years. Due to regressive cultural practises, it has contributed to exclusion of women in following ways:

1. Restrictions on mobility as women are sometimes forcibly confined to their houses.

2. This affects their ability to participate in education, employment and political affairs like gram Panchayat meetings.

3. Menstrual taboos thus contribute to high dropout rate of girls and low female labour force participation rate (23% in 2019).

4. Menstruating Women are prohibited from entering Temples. This affects right to freedom

of religion (Article 25).

5. Women could be forced to eat apart from the other family members.

6. Therefore the notion of women being 'impure' during menstrual period is reinforced.

Steps to combat myths

1. Encouraging women to break taboos on food, entering temples.

2. Involving religious leaders, in debates to change discourse surrounding menstruation.

3. Designating women champions who can change attitudes of others in this context.

4. Effective information, education and communication (IEC) through multimodal means can combat taboos by changing behaviour.

SDG5 calls for empowering girls and women. Addressing menstruation related discrimination will enable them to live a full and productive life.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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11. दक्षिण भारत में धार्मिक भक्ति की उत्पत्ति और प्रसार का विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए और चर्चा कीजिए कि किस प्रकार इस लोकप्रिय आंदोलन ने दक्षिण के स्थानीय साहित्य में स्वयं को अभिव्यक्त किया। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Provide an account of the origin and spread of devotional Bhakti in South India and discuss how this popular movement expressed itself in the vernacular literature of the south. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The Bhakti movement was a new form of religion that emphasized personal devotion, love for God and inclusiveness (of all castes). It forbade superstition and ritualism.

Origin and spread of Bhakti

1. The Nayanars (Shiva devotees) and the Alvars (Vishnu devotees) were the first to preach Bhakti.

2. They tried to reach out to all, and enjoyed patronage of some kings.

3. They accepted women freely eg Andal.

4. Despite this, the mass base of the Bhakti movement remained narrow.

5. Thereafter certain saints like ~~Madho~~

Shankara (Kerala), Ramanuja (Tamil Nadu) and Madhava (Karnataka) promoted Bhakti.

6. Each advocated different relationships with God like Advaita, Vishishtadvaita and Dvaita.

7. They were more successful in ~~prea~~ expanding mass base of Bhakti eg Ramanuja accepted downtrodden as his ~~disciples~~ disciples.

8. However Bhakti did not become the predominant strand of religion for Hindus.

Vernacular literature and Bhakti.

1. Devotional hymns (in Tamil) were composed by the Alvars and Nayanars.

2. Some of these were composed into epics like ~~Nalayira~~ Nalayira Divyaprabhandam.

3. Commentaries were written on God, soul and matter by the likes of

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Shankara and Ramanuja.

4. There were instances of philosophical works in vernacular languages. These examined earlier Hindu literature like the Gita and Upanishads.

The Bhakti movement played a key role in making religion simpler, more inclusive and more accessible. Similarly it affected vernacular literature too.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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12. आरंभिक मध्यकाल में भारत में शहरों के पतन का विचार कुछ लोगों द्वारा प्रतिपादित किया गया है, परंतु देश के विभिन्न भागों से प्राप्त साक्ष्य भिन्न संकेत प्रदान करते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)
The idea of urban decay in India in early medieval times has been propounded by some but evidences from various parts of the country suggest otherwise. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words)15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Some historians claim there was urban decay in the 10th - 13th centuries. They cite decline in economic prosperity, stagnation in industry and depopulation of cities to support their claim. However evidence suggests otherwise:

1. The number of urban hubs and ~~large~~ large cities began increasing in the late 12th and 13th centuries.

2. By the emergence of Mughal ~~emp~~ rule, Surat, Dhaka, Calcutta and Murshidabad had become hubs of industry and trade.

3. Trade had started to flourish with several communities specialising in ~~the~~ short and long distance trade eg Marwaris, Bohra Muslims and Chettiars.

4. Different rulers contributed to urbanization
eg 1) Rajputs built forts and towns grew around them.

2) The Delhi Sultanate leader Mohammad Bin Tughlaq shifted capital from Delhi to Daulatabad.

3) Firoze Shah Tughlaq was a great builder and financed construction of towns, canals and ~~wet~~ roads eg he founded the new city Firozabad.

4) At the same time, Vijayragar empire rulers contributed to urbanization in South India.

5. A thriving handicrafts industry had emerged and supported urbanization. India became famous for textile exports.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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6. ~~to~~ Urbanization generally enhances economic activity. Similarly in the case of medieval India, economic activity was increased ~~to 25%~~ such that India accounted for 25% of global economy by the 18th century.

The developments in the sphere of urbanization in early medieval era thus indicate rise rather than decline.

The same trend continued till the medieval era ended.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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13. गांधीजी के रचनात्मक कार्यक्रमों का सार, साम्राज्यवाद विरोधी राष्ट्रवादी संघर्ष से कहीं अधिक था। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

The essence of Gandhiji's constructive programme went well beyond the anti-imperialist nationalist struggle. Comment. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Gandhiji took ~~lear~~ charge of the national movement from 1920 onwards. His approach was different from that of other politicians. In the non active phases of the freedom struggle, he sincerely pursued ~~collective work~~ constructive work.

Constructive work consisted of following elements:

1. Dalit Upliftment — · Gandhiji targeted root and branch removal of untouchability.
· Social workers visited villages and helped empower Dalits.
· Attitudes of the upper castes regarding untouchability were modified. Social equality was increased.

2. Hindu-Muslim Unity — · Congress activists worked to address stereotypes and mutual distrust that affected the two communities.

· Secularism was dear to Gandhiji.

· To some extent, constructive work checked growth of communalism pre independence.

3. Spinning khadi - · On one hand, Gandhiji wished to promote self reliance. The mass movements of 1920 and 1930 were driven by adoption of khadi.

· On the other hand, he tried to promote the ideal of 'bread labour'.

· Indians should eat the fruit of their labour.

4. Education - Combating illiteracy helped the nationalists tackle commonly held superstitions.

· So · the long term goal was inculcating a rational and scientific outlook.

5. Sanitation - · Gandhiji wished to instill healthy respect for sanitation in Indians.

· It affected health and educational outcomes.

6. · Promotion of village ~~cot~~ cottage industries.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

· Gandhiji felt self reliant villages were the best option for Indian economic development.

· After Independence, this ideal was acted on eg reservation for small scale industries.

7. Village panchayats were popularised, to ~~d~~ handle local affairs and settle disputes.

· This would enhance village autonomy.

8. Sensitization — Gandhian constructive work aimed to not just empower socially marginalized, but also sensitize the well off sections.

Consequently, need for reservations was accepted and implemented post 1947.

Gandhiji had a broad vision of independence that included socio-economic empowerment. Constructive work achieved this, while keeping politicised masses active.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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14. हालांकि, भारतीय उपमहाद्वीप की सामाजिक-राजनीतिक जटिलताओं ने विभाजन को अपरिहार्य बना दिया था, परंतु यह ब्रिटिश नेतृत्व की विफलता थी जिसके कारण रक्तरंजित घटनाएँ घटित हुईं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Though the socio-political complexities of the Indian subcontinent may have made partition inevitable, it was the failure of British leadership that led to a bloodbath. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The Muslim League had begun advocating Partition from the 1930s. However it was not until 1946 that Partition became a foregone conclusion. Failure of British leaders led to mass violence during Partition in following ways:

1. British officials like Lord Wavell encouraged communalists like M.A. Jinnah.
. Jinnah declared 16 August 1946 as Direct Action Day. The resulting riots in Calcutta and elsewhere set the tone for violence that occured later.

2. Wavell included Muslim League leaders in Interim Cabinet, though they had not assented to the Mission Plan.

3. ~~Mus~~ The obstructionist role played by these

ministers made it difficult to handle rising communal violence.

4. Various ineffective efforts to ~~resolve~~ resolve Indian political crisis were made between 1940 and 1946.

· Their failure was partly due to sabotage by British leaders like Winston Churchill.

5. Mountbatten was also partly responsible. He advanced the date for Partition to 15 August, 1947 and contributed to the chaos.

6. Mountbatten delayed announcement of Radcliffe Boundary Commission Award.

· This increased confusion in the settlements adjoining the border, and added to turmoil.

7. Only 70 days were assigned for carrying out Partition. However experts opined at least three years were required, owing to size and population of the two

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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dominions.

8. In the months immediately preceeding Partition, British officials shirked responsibility for stamping out communal violence.

9. At the same time, the Congress lacked the authority to safeguard people from such violence.

The Partition of India may have been inevitable. However the ~~Brutish~~ British, prioritized their narrow political gains and enabled the violence accompanying Partition. Large scale loss of life could have been avoided.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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15. अर्धचालक और इलेक्ट्रॉनिक चिप निर्माण उद्योग की अवस्थिति को प्रभावित करने वाले कारकों की पहचान करते हुए, इनकी वर्तमान वैश्विक कमी हेतु उत्तरदायी कारणों की विवेचना कीजिए। भारत द्वारा अपने इलेक्ट्रॉनिक विनिर्माण परिवेश का समर्थन करने के लिए हाल के दिनों में क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Identifying the factors affecting the location of semiconductor and electronic chip making industry, discuss the reasons behind their current global shortage. What steps has India taken in recent times to support its electronic manufacturing ecosystem? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The semiconductor and electronics chip industry is key for consumer electronics, computers and even automobiles. It is largely conantrated in East Asian nations like Japan, South Korea and Taiwan.

Factors affecting location of this industry are:

1) Labour – skilled labour is needed to perform necessary operations.
· The cost of labour should not be very high.

2) Technology – It is required to convert silicon wafers to chip form in cost effective manner.

3) Govt support – It incentivizes companies to invest in R&D.

4) Export facility – Good transport

connectivity is needed since these industries are part of Global Value Chains.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The steps India has taken to support this ~~ecc~~ ecosystem are:

1. Setting bold targets like Net Zero Imports by 2020.

2. Production Linked Incentive Scheme - Electronics companies recieve subsidies based on their incremental production over previous year.

3. National Policy on Electronics, 2019 - It targets cluster based development of this industry.

4. 100% FDI has been permitted.

5. Increasing ease of doing business and expediting approval of new Electronics Parks.

6. Skill India Mission is ~~dovelop~~ being utilized to create a large ~~#~~ pool of

skilled labour that this industry needs.

7. Sovereign Patents Fund – Government will buy patents from electronics companies, and license MSMEs to ~~pro~~ enable cost effective production of patented electronics.

8. Revised scheme for exports namely RODTEP helps this sector.

Electronics industry is a contributor to consumer goods, defence, medical and automobile sectors. It can help reap demographic dividend and thus government efforts are appreciable.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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16. मृदा निर्माण या मृदाजनन को प्रभावित करने वाले सक्रिय और निष्क्रिय कारकों को चिन्हित करते हुए, मृदा निर्माण में शामिल प्रक्रियाओं की व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)
Identifying the active and passive factors affecting pedogenesis, explain the processes involved in soil formation. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Pedogenesis is the process of soil formation which may take hundreds of years. Soil cover is vital for agriculture and life itself.

The active factors influencing soil formation are:

1. Climate – Warm and wet climate speeds up weathering and soil formation eg dissolution of rock.
2. Microbes – Earthworms by borrowing and bacteria and fungi through biological processes help form soil.

3. Human activity – Blasting of mountains contributes to faster soil formation

There are some passive factors such as:

1) Parent material – Type of parent

material can dictate soil type eg

Basalt → Black Soil

Ferrous rocks → Red and Yellow soils

2) Relief – Topography influences the extent of soil formation eg soil cover is thin along hill slopes and comparatively thick along plains.

3) Time – Sufficient time is needed for formation of mature soil.

Process of soil formation

1. The base material is the rock which may be found in situ or deposited by wind and water.

2. The rocks are broken down by agents of weathering like wind, water and ice.

3. Eventually the size of rock is reduced ~~so w~~ to the extent that fine particles

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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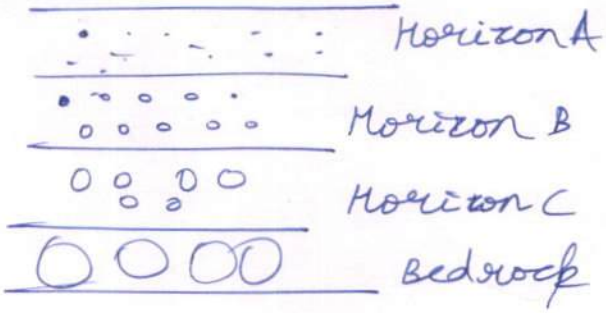
termed sand/silt/clay are formed.

4. Therefore soil formation occurs over a long time period with formation of distinct layers like



Soil cover sustains Indian economy, and ensures food and nutritional security. It is of utmost importance to reverse the phenomena of soil erosion and desertification

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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17. तड़ितझंझा, बिजली का चमकना (लाइटनिंग) और ऐसी कई घटनाएं भारत में मानसून-पूर्व ऋतु की विशेषताएं हैं। इस संदर्भ में स्पष्ट कीजिए कि तड़ितझंझा की उत्पत्ति कैसे होती है और भारत के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों पर मानसून पूर्व वर्षा के प्रभाव की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Pre-monsoon season in India is characterised by thunderstorms, lightning and many such events. In this context, explain how thunderstorms are formed and discuss the impact of pre-monsoonal rainfall in various regions of India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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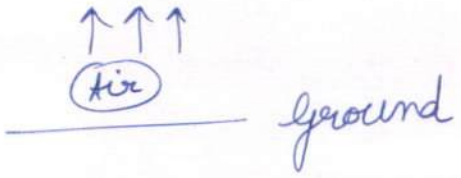
Pre monsoon season is April to May for India. It is the precursor to the full onset of monsoon.

Due to high pressure over Indian subcontinent, the rainbearing winds are not attracted

Formation of thunderstorms

1. Oppressive heat is common in summer. It leads to warm air rising convectionally.



2. ~~Low press~~ This warm, light air ascends to considerable height in the atmosphere.

3. However the temperature of the air parcel reduces. Its humidity capacity also falls.

4. Thus clouds are formed due to condensation of water vapour in air.

5. ~~A~~ Size of cloud increases due to accumulation of water droplets.

6. When cloud becomes too heavy, torrential rain and lightning occur.

7. Therefore cumulonimbus clouds ~~as~~ formed by convectional heating of air, lead to rain.

In some regions, this rainfall has a positive impact.

1) ~~Aide~~ coffee cultivation in Kerala and Karnataka (Blossom Showers)

2) Helps ~~sup~~ the mango crop develop in Karnataka (Mango Showers).

However, this has an adverse impact

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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elsewhere, in form of natural disasters/discomfort.

1. Kal Baisakh — Rains in West Bengal

2. Bardoli cheera — Heavy rain and winds in Assam.

Therefore the pre monsoon thunderstorms originate due to unique reasons. They have proven a mixed blessing for India.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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18. एनर्जी बास्केट का विविधीकरण अब भारत के लिए एक विकल्प नहीं, अपितु एक आवश्यकता बन गया है। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Diversification of energy basket is no longer a choice for India, it has become a necessity. Elucidate. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India has an energy basket that is heavily ~~tilte~~ tilted towards fossil fuels like coal. While socio economic imperatives have contributed to reliance on coal, recent developments have prompted a shift in approach.

Necessity of diversifying energy basket

1. India has to meet ~~intern~~ intended nationally determined contributions made to UNFCCC eg 40% energy from fossil fuels by 2030.

2. Need for increasing renewable energy has been increased by the 'Panchamrit' commitments made at Glasgow Conference of Parties like:

1) 50% of installed electricity capacity will be from renewables by 2030.

2) Emissions intensity of gross Domestic

Product will be reduced ~~by~~ to 45% by 2030.

3) India will achieve net zero emissions by 2070.

3. Import dependence for coal, crude oil and natural gas affects 1) exchange rate stability.

2) Current Account Deficit.

4. Recently, shortage of coal was experienced in India. Restrictions on mining in China and Australia prompted this.

5. Environmental and judicial activism in India have affected coal mining ~~cancellatio~~ cancellation of coal blocks in 2014.

6. Geopolitical developments affect the prices of crude oil eg Houthi attack on

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Saudi oil field (2019).

7. OPEC cartel can manipulate prices at any time.

8. Air pollution (nitrogen and sulphur oxides) ~~have~~ has led to criticism of fossil fuels.

9. Therefore there is a need to expand reliance on:

1) Solar and wind energy
2) Increase nuclear energy capacity.
3) R&D in emerging resources eg ocean thermal, tidal, gas hydrates.

To increase Human Development Index score from 0.64 to 0.80, India needs to increase per capita energy consumption four times. SDG 7 calls for universal access to clean energy. Thus reforms are needed on priority basis.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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19. समकालीन भारतीय समाज, स्वयं को पश्चिम की नकल करने की एक बढ़ती आकांक्षा और रूढ़िवादी पारंपरिक विचारों के पुनरुद्धार के बीच दुविधापूर्ण स्थिति में पाता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)
The contemporary Indian society finds itself caught at the intersection of a growing aspiration to mimic the West and a revival of the conservative traditional outlook. Comment. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The Liberalization, Privatisation and Globalisation (LPG) reforms of 1991 led to sea change in Indian economy. Indian society was also affected and become more modern and aspirational

Aspiration to mimic West

1. Great emphasis is placed on ~~to~~ English proficiency. There is a threat to vernacular languages.

2. Brain drain – Indian youth are attracted by ~~educ~~ economic opportunities in USA and Europe.

3. Food – Rise of fast food culture among urban Indians.

. Fusion of Indian and Western cuisine eg ~~ex~~ pizza dosa.

4. Festivals - Increasing popularity of Mother's Day, Father's Day among youth.

5. Marriage - Nowadays pre-wedding photoshoots, and post wedding receptions in Western attire are common

6. ~~Entr~~ Entertainment - The entertainment choices of Western youth are copied eg popularity of
- Western novels eg Harry Potter
- entertainment eg Netflix platforms

At the same time, conservative outlook is also visible eg:

1) Emphasis on safeguarding traditional Indian identity. Several institutions of national importance have introduced ethnic wear for convocations.

2) Rigidity of marriage and friendships - These are heavily influenced by

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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caste.

3) Some sections support restrictions on women eg female labour force participation fell between 2014 and 2019.

4) Some vernacular languages are being revived eg Sanskrit, as reflected by the New Education Policy (2020).

While modernization is desirable for a society, unique culture should not be lost. It is necessary to strike a balance between these aspects.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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20. भारत के शहरीकरण में दिखाई देने वाली प्रवृत्तियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, एक स्थायी तरीके से शहरों की योजना और प्रबंधन का मार्गदर्शन करने हेतु एक नई शहरीकरण नीति के लिए महत्वपूर्ण विचारों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

In view of the visible trends in India's urbanisation, discuss the key considerations for a new urbanisation policy to guide the planning and management of cities in a sustainable manner. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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According to Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, urban areas account for 33% of Indian population, and 60% of Indian GDP. Both these figures are set to rise and thus the key challenges in urbanization need to be addressed.

New outlook for urbanization

1. Governance - Urban local bodies should be empowered to improve amenities and raise quality of life.
. Therefore provision of funds, functions and functionaries is a must.

2. Financial sustainability. - It should be ensured in many ways like
- Increasing property tax collection
- Issuing municipal bonds
- Enhanced devolution by state government.

3. Planned urbanisation – Zoning regulations should be strictly enforced.

· Where illegal slums exist, regularisation can be explored eg Odisha – Jaga Mission giving slum dwellers land titles.

4. Housing – Focus needs to shift to rental housing, to discourage mushrooming of slums.

· Vacant government land, and Public Private Partnership (PPP) model should be utilized in this regard.

5. Delivery of basic amenities like water, power and waste management.

1) Right sizing administration by hiring more experts, and cutting edge functionaries for ULBs.

2) User fees should be proportional to cost of delivering service eg pricing water properly.

3) strictly punishing theft of electricity.

4) Smart electricity and water grids to

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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increase efficiency and improve revenue collection.

6. Augmenting public transportation networks
- Expanding bus network
- Biking, public bike sharing
- Metro rail, mono rail

7. Sustainable cities – Rooftop solar should be made mandatory. Net metering should be implemented so consumers sell surplus renewable power to grid.

8. Disaster Management – Maintaining green cover, and conserving wetlands will help mitigate urban floods.

Cities have become engines of economic growth. SDG 11 calls for inclusive and sustainable urbanization. Smart cities Mission and AMRUT scheme will help here.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION

ABHYAAS MAINS

वियोज्य DETACHABLE

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2031)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे Time Allowed: Three Hours	अधिकतम अंक: 250 Maximum Marks: 250

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

VISION IAS

1. काकतीय राजवंश ने स्थापत्य कला और साहित्य के क्षेत्र में एक अमिट छाप छोड़ी है। उदाहरण सहित विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

The Kakatiya dynasty left an indelible mark in the fields of architecture and literature. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

2. राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन के दौरान बाल गंगाधर तिलक ने राष्ट्रीय चेतना उत्पन्न करने और जनता को राजनीतिक आवाज प्रदान करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई थी। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Bal Gangadhar Tilak was instrumental in creating a national consciousness and giving political voice to the masses during the course of national movement. Discuss.(Answer in 150 words) 10

3. 1929 के कांग्रेस के लाहौर अधिवेशन ने अनेक महत्वपूर्ण तरीकों से स्वतंत्र भारत के विज़न को आकार प्रदान किया। व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

The 1929 Lahore session of Congress shaped the vision for an independent India in many important ways. Explain. (Answer in 150 words) 10

4. व्याख्या कीजिए कि किस प्रकार विभिन्न ऐतिहासिक अनुभवों ने चीन और जापान जैसे देशों को स्वतंत्र और आधुनिक राष्ट्रों के रूप में विकास हेतु व्यापक रूप से भिन्न पथों पर अग्रसर किया। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Explain, in what ways, different historical experiences led countries like China and Japan on widely divergent paths to building independent and modern nations. (Answer in 150 words) 10

5. मैडेन-जूलियन ऑसिलेशन क्या है? यह अल-नीनो से किस प्रकार भिन्न है? भारतीय मानसून पर इसके प्रभाव की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

What is Madden-Julian Oscillation? How does it differ from El-Nino? Discuss its impact on Indian Monsoon. (Answer in 150 words) 10

6. अंतर्जनित बल क्या हैं? उनके प्रकारों पर प्रकाश डालिए और पृथ्वी पर विभिन्न स्थलाकृतियों के निर्माण में उनके द्वारा निभाई जाने वाली भूमिका की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

What are endogenic forces? Highlight their types and discuss the role played by them in forming various landforms on the earth. (Answer in 150 words) 10

7. दक्षिण एशिया के लिए हिमालय पर्वत प्रणाली के महत्व के संदर्भ में, हिमनदों के पिघलने के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों और क्षेत्र पर इसके प्रभाव की व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

In context of the significance of the Himalayan mountain system for South Asia, explain the factors responsible for melting of glaciers and its impact on the region. (Answer in 150 words) 10

8. कोविड-19 महामारी ने वैश्वीकरण को न केवल अत्यधिक सुभेद्य और कमजोर व्यवस्था के रूप में उजागर किया है, बल्कि इसके गुणों पर पुनर्विचार करने के लिए भी बाध्य किया है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

The COVID-19 pandemic has not only exposed globalisation as highly vulnerable and fragile but also forced a rethinking on its merits. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

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9. शहरी भारत में अभी भी जाति आधारित असमानताएँ किन तरीकों से प्रकट होती हैं? उदाहरण सहित विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

In what ways are caste-based inequities still manifested in urban India? Discuss with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

10. मासिक धर्म सदैव वर्जनाओं और मिथकों से घिरा रहा है, जो महिलाओं को सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक जीवन के अनेक पहलुओं से दूर कर देता है। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इन वर्जनाओं और मिथकों से निपटने के लिए कुछ उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Menstruation has always been surrounded by taboos and myths that exclude women from many aspects of socio-cultural life. Discuss in the context of India. Also, suggest some steps to combat these taboos and myths. (Answer in 150 words) 10

11. दक्षिण भारत में धार्मिक भक्ति की उत्पत्ति और प्रसार का विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए और चर्चा कीजिए कि किस प्रकार इस लोकप्रिय आंदोलन ने दक्षिण के स्थानीय साहित्य में स्वयं को अभिव्यक्त किया। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Provide an account of the origin and spread of devotional Bhakti in South India and discuss how this popular movement expressed itself in the vernacular literature of the south. (Answer in 250 words) 15

12. आरंभिक मध्यकाल में भारत में शहरों के पतन का विचार कुछ लोगों द्वारा प्रतिपादित किया गया है, परंतु देश के विभिन्न भागों से प्राप्त साक्ष्य भिन्न संकेत प्रदान करते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

The idea of urban decay in India in early medieval times has been propounded by some but evidences from various parts of the country suggest otherwise. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

13. गांधीजी के रचनात्मक कार्यक्रमों का सार, साम्राज्यवाद विरोधी राष्ट्रवादी संघर्ष से कहीं अधिक था। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

The essence of Gandhiji's constructive programme went well beyond the anti-imperialist nationalist struggle. Comment. (Answer in 250 words) 15

14. हालांकि, भारतीय उपमहाद्वीप की सामाजिक-राजनीतिक जटिलताओं ने विभाजन को अपरिहार्य बना दिया था, परंतु यह ब्रिटिश नेतृत्व की विफलता थी जिसके कारण रक्तरंजित घटनाएँ घटित हुईं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Though the socio-political complexities of the Indian subcontinent may have made partition inevitable, it was the failure of British leadership that led to a bloodbath. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

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15. अर्धचालक और इलेक्ट्रॉनिक चिप निर्माण उद्योग की अवस्थिति को प्रभावित करने वाले कारकों की पहचान करते हुए, इनकी वर्तमान वैश्विक कमी हेतु उत्तरदायी कारणों की विवेचना कीजिए। भारत द्वारा अपने इलेक्ट्रॉनिक विनिर्माण परिवेश का समर्थन करने के लिए हाल के दिनों में क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Identifying the factors affecting the location of semiconductor and electronic chip making industry, discuss the reasons behind their current global shortage. What steps has India taken in recent times to support its electronic manufacturing ecosystem? (Answer in 250 words) 15

16. मृदा निर्माण या मृदाजनन को प्रभावित करने वाले सक्रिय और निष्क्रिय कारकों को चिन्हित करते हुए, मृदा निर्माण में शामिल प्रक्रियाओं की व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Identifying the active and passive factors affecting pedogenesis, explain the processes involved in soil formation. (Answer in 250 words) 15

17. तड़ितझंझा, बिजली का चमकना (लाइटनिंग) और ऐसी कई घटनाएं भारत में मानसून-पूर्व ऋतु की विशेषताएं हैं। इस संदर्भ में स्पष्ट कीजिए कि तड़ितझंझा की उत्पत्ति कैसे होती है और भारत के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों पर मानसून पूर्व वर्षा के प्रभाव की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Pre-monsoon season in India is characterised by thunderstorms, lightning and many such events. In this context, explain how thunderstorms are formed and discuss the impact of pre-monsoonal rainfall in various regions of India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

18. एनर्जी बास्केट का विविधीकरण अब भारत के लिए एक विकल्प नहीं, अपितु एक आवश्यकता बन गया है। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Diversification of energy basket is no longer a choice for India, it has become a necessity. Elucidate. (Answer in 250 words) 15

19. समकालीन भारतीय समाज, स्वयं को पश्चिम की नकल करने की एक बढ़ती आकांक्षा और रूढ़िवादी पारंपरिक विचारों के पुनरुद्धार के बीच दुविधापूर्ण स्थिति में पाता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

The contemporary Indian society finds itself caught at the intersection of a growing aspiration to mimic the West and a revival of the conservative traditional outlook. Comment. (Answer in 250 words) 15

20. भारत के शहरीकरण में दिखाई देने वाली प्रवृत्तियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, एक स्थायी तरीके से शहरों की योजना और प्रबंधन का मार्गदर्शन करने हेतु एक नई शहरीकरण नीति के लिए महत्वपूर्ण विचारों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

In view of the visible trends in India's urbanisation, discuss the key considerations for a new urbanisation policy to guide the planning and management of cities in a sustainable manner. (Answer in 250 words) 15

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2033)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

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This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

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पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 680214

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : AKSHAY PILLAY

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

19-12-2021

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper III)

केंद्र
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प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2033)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे Time Allowed: Three Hours	अधिकतम अंक: 250 Maximum Marks: 250

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कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

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सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

VISION IAS

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

VISION IAS

1. भारत में कृषि प्रसार से सम्बद्ध मुद्दों का उल्लेख करते हुए, राष्ट्रीय कृषि अनुसंधान प्रसार प्रणाली को सुदृढ़ बनाने में कृषि विज्ञान केंद्रों (KVKs) की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Stating the issues associated with agricultural extension in India, discuss the role of Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) in strengthening the national agricultural research extension system. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Agricultural extension is the process of providing informal advice to farmers so they can improve the cropping pattern, farming methods and input usage.

Problems with agricultural extension

1. Reach - Only 60% farmers have access to extension services.

2. Quality of extension services provided is an issue.

3. Shortage of extension workers in rural areas and remote regions.

4. Lack of ~~gro~~ district level weather forecasts to supplement advise given by extension workers.

Role of Krishi Vigyan Kendras

1. They have agricultural scientists who directly reach out to farmers.

2. KVKs provide bulletins to farmers, for making informed decisions on crop selection.

3. KVKs are playing a key role in implementing Soil Health Card scheme to correct imbalance in fertilizer usage in India.

40% of Indian ~~population~~ workforce is engaged in agriculture. It is necessary to streamline delivery of extension services, to uplift farmers.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2. भारत में, खाद्य प्रसंस्करण क्षेत्रक मूल्य संवर्द्धन की अपार संभावनाओं के कारण एक उच्च संवृद्धि और उच्च लाभ के क्षेत्रक के रूप में उभर रहा है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

In India, the food processing sector is emerging as a high-growth and high-profit sector due to its immense potential for value addition. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Food processing is the process of turning raw food material into food products ~~for~~ through mechanical and chemical means.

~~It is a high growth and ho~~

High growth in food processing sector is due to:

1) Availability of raw material - India is a large producer of fruits and vegetables, cereals, oilseeds and pulses.

2) Domestic Demand - India has an expanding middle class with high purchasing power.

3) ~~Export p~~ Nuclear families where both parents work have increased demand for processed food.

4) Export potential - ~~Foreign, h~~ Health conscious foreigners desire healthy products.

Food processing is a high profit sector because of :

1) Significant value addition at every stage

eg Wheat → Wheat flour → Biscuits

2) Farmers can get higher prices for fruits and vegetables than cereals.

3) Foreigners and Indians are willing to pay ~~ht~~ premium prices for certain products eg gluten free.

4) There is scope for eliminating middlemen by adopting contract ~~farm~~ farming.

eg PepsiCo —Inputs→ Farmer
PepsiCo ←Potatoes of high quality— Farmer

India targets doubling farmers income by 2022. Food processing can help achieve this, and create enough jobs to end poverty (Sustainable Development Goal 1).

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3. पशुधन आधारित एकीकृत कृषि प्रणाली (IFS) की अवधारणा की व्याख्या करते हुए, इसके लाभों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
Explaining the concept of livestock-based Integrated Farming System (IFS), discuss its benefits. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Integrated Farming system brings together crop cultivation, fisheries, livestock rearing and agroforestry to benefit farmer.

Livestock based IFS

1. Farmer cultivates crop and raises livestock simultaneously.

2. Livestock provide manure (cow dung) for farm.

3. Livestock ~~production~~ rearing ~~cultivates~~ complements agricultural activity.

Benefits of livestock based IFS

1. Diversification of farmer income eg selling milk to dairy cooperative.

2. It is an insurance against failure

of crop failure eg during drought.

3. Availability of milk increases nutritional security for families of small and medium farmers.

4. Use of organic fertilizer reduces adverse impact of farming on soil, water and crop quality.

5. Livestock based IFS can be used to switch to Zero Budget Natural Farming.

6. Livestock used as draught animals.

According to NABARD All India Rural Financial Inclusion Survey, average income of an agricultural household is barely ₹9000 per month. Livestock based IFS can provide income security to farmers.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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4. जहाँ भारतीय मूल के व्यक्ति (PIO) विश्व भर में उद्यमिता का नेतृत्व कर रहे हैं, वहीं भारत में अभी भी उद्यमिता दर सबसे कम है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत में उद्यमिता की गति को बढ़ाने के लिए उठाए गए नीतिगत उपायों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

While Persons of Indian Origin (PIO) are spearheading entrepreneurship across the world, India still has one of the lowest entrepreneurship rates. Discuss. Also, state the policy measures that have been taken to increase the pace of entrepreneurship in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Several Indian origin persons are now CEOs of global technology giants like Satya Nadella and Sundar Pichai. However India lags in entrepreneurship rates due to several reasons like:

1. Low literacy eg in Eastern India, where new firm creation rate is also lowest.

2. Lack of ease of doing business eg registering a firm, enforcing contracts.

3. Over-regulation – It requires 4 licenses to start a restaurant in Singapore, against 20 in India.

4. Startups are questioned over ~~angel~~ funding provided by angel investors. Angel tax was imposed earlier.

5. Lack of ~~incubation~~ good transport connectivity

that can reduce logistics cost.

Policy measures taken to correct this are:

1. Startup India Scheme offering numerous benefits eg ~~ex~~ 100% exemption from income tax and corporation tax for 3 of the first 10 years a firm is operational.

2. Revised definition of startup to one with turnover below ₹100 crore and incorporated for less than 10 years.

3. Easier exit - Startup can be wound up in 90 days.

4. Augmenting incubator network by introducing Atal Innovation Mission.

5. Technical relaxations to startups regarding
1) Angel tax
2) Use of ESOPs to attract employees.

Startups are growth engines of economy. They help youth become job giners and thus government's efforts to help them are much needed.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

5. 'भूमि बैंक' अर्थव्यवस्था को प्रोत्साहन देने और भारत में व्यापार सुगमता (ईज ऑफ डूइंग बिज़नेस) को बढ़ावा देने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा सकते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
'Land banks' can play a critical role in boosting the economy and promoting ease of doing business in India. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Land banks are blocks of lands that are accumulated by the centre or state government. They are used to allot land to industry later.

Land banks and economic growth

1. Delayed land acquisition is a key hurdle to ease of doing business in India.

2. Disputes occur over displacement of people and compensation payable.

3. Niyamgiri hills - Vedanta struggled to acquire this land since it was in a Fifth Schedule Area and local community opposed it.

4. Delayed land Acquisition → Delayed project completion → Non Performing Asset crisis

Thus ~~spot~~ land banks can resolve the Twin Balance Sheet crisis and unleash animal spirits in economy.

5. Land banks will help India attract firms relocating from China. This will aid the V shaped recovery from COVID.

6. Land banks can help in case of transformative projects eg Mumbai-Ahmedabad High Speed Rail.

Therefore creation of land banks will remove a bottleneck to industrial growth. Make in India will recieve a boost. Urgent steps are needed to create land banks.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

6. वन संरक्षण अधिनियम (FCA) में प्रस्तावित संशोधन, न केवल वन अधिकार अधिनियम (FRA) के विपरीत हैं, बल्कि इनके कारण भारत को जलवायु परिवर्तन पर अपनी प्रतिबद्धताओं को प्राप्त करने में देरी होने की भी संभावना है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

The proposed amendments to the Forest Conservation Act (FCA) are not only antithetical to the Forest Rights Act (FRA), but are also likely to delay India achieving its commitments on climate change. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The Forest Conservation Act, 1980 aimed to increase forest cover of the nation and ~~prevents~~ imposes restrictions on diversion of forest land for non forest use.

Proposed amendments to FCA are:

1. Liberalized acquisition of forest land for development purpose.

2. Forest guards/officials will be given greater powers, including right to use firearms.

3. Arrest of any forest dweller suspected of committing or abetting any crime.

4. Private sector will play an enhanced role in afforestation.

These amendments lead to the

following concerns:

1. Violation of rights granted under Forest Rights Act eg right to land title (for personally cultivated land) that is permanent and inheritable.

2. It affects the ability of tribal communities to ~~der~~ conserve and manage forest resources.

3. Threat to life of forest dwellers, if firearms are used.

4. Forest cover may fall. It will affect the Indian Intended Nationally Determined ~~Ct~~ Committment (INDC) of creating carbon sink (2.5-3 billion tons of CO_2) through afforestation. Forest cover is vital for the livelihood, as well as cultural heritage of tribal forest dwellers. It is also linked to international committments. Thus the proposed amendments should be discussed exhaustively with sufficient public participation.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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7. शहरी क्षेत्रों में बाढ़ की समस्या न केवल नदियों के उफान के कारण है, बल्कि उन अनियोजित तरीकों के कारण भी है जो हमारे नगर, शहरीकरण की प्रक्रिया में अपना रहे हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, शहरी बाढ़ पर राष्ट्रीय आपदा प्रबंधन प्राधिकरण के दिशा-निर्देशों का उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

The problem of flooding in urban areas is not only due to overflowing rivers, but also the uninformed ways in which our cities are coping with urbanisation. Discuss. In this context, mention the National Disaster Management Authority guidelines on urban floods. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

33% of Indian population lives in urban cities. Of late, the mega cities are more vulnerable to floods eg Chennai (2015), Hyderabad (2019).

Urban floods and unplanned urbanisation

1. Urbanisation is neglecting natural contours of the land. It is difficult for water to drain away easily.

2. Stormwater drainage infrastructure is weak due to lack of funds.

3. Encroachment on wetlands is depriving cities of buffer against floods.

4. Concretisation of cities reduces infiltration of water into ground.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

NDMA guidelines on urban floods

1. Early Warning System must be strengthened by increasing lead time and utilizing latest technology → satellites → Artificial Intelligence.

2. Implementing zoning regulations sincerely. No construction should be permitted in flood prone areas.

3. Amending model building bye laws to ensure flood resistant houses are built.

4. Capacity building of local community so they manage flood shelters.

5. Raising and training State Disaster Response Force battalions for effective rescue.

Natural disasters rob the poor of their assets and savings. Governments bear burden of rehabilitation. Therefore urban floods should be addressed on war footing.

8. इसरो अब केवल उपग्रहों के प्रक्षेपण तक ही सीमित नहीं है, बल्कि यह वर्षों से विकास गतिविधियों में अपनी भूमिका को लगातार बढ़ा रहा है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

ISRO is no longer confined only to the launching of satellites, but it has been constantly enlarging its role in development activities over the years. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

ISRO was established in the 1950s as the spearhead of the Indian space program. In recent years, it has played a multifaceted role for development.

1. ~~Telecom~~ Providing broadband connectivity to remote areas eg J&K, North East.
· This spurs economic growth.

2. Increasing access to tele-education and tele-medicine. eg through GSAT 11.

3. Agriculture – ISRO satellites provide more accurate weather forecasts at block level.
· Project CHAMAN utilizes remote sensing to increase productivity of horticulture.

4. Disaster Management – ISRO satellites enable monitoring of floods and cyclones to provide early warning.

5. IRNSS/NAVIC system deployed by ISRO to aid aerial, terrestrial and marine navigation and tourism.

6. Effective development relies on conserving natural resources. Thus ISRO has launched IRS series of satelites to map forests, water and wetlands.

7. ISRO has enabled continuation of education during pandemic by providing Direct to Home (DTH) services eg SWAYAM PRABHA educational program.

ISRO is renowned for innovation and efficiency. It has demonstrated that the Indian space program focuses on human development, and not military superiority

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

9. राज्य और गैर-राज्य अभिकर्ताओं द्वारा महत्वपूर्ण सूचना अवसंरचना (CII) को लक्षित करने के पीछे उत्तरदायी कारणों को बताइए। साथ ही, भारत सरकार द्वारा अपने CII को सुरक्षित करने के लिए उठाए गए कदमों पर भी चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

State the reasons behind targeting of Critical Information Infrastructure (CII) by state and non-state actors. Also, discuss the steps taken by the Indian government to secure its CII. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

critical Information Infrastructure is that which is vital for the domestic economy and national security.

Reasons for targeting CII

1. It is more cost effective than conventional war.
2. Affected nation may not be able to identify culprit.
3. Terrorist groups can impact a much larger number of people, than by one ~~suicide~~ suicide bomber/lone wolf attack.

eg disrupting banking system, hijacking electricity grid.

steps taken by government.

1. Creation of National Critical Information Infrastructure Protection centre.

2. Establishing Computer Energy Response Team India (CERT-In) for rapid response to cyber attacks.

3. Coordinating activities of different bodies through National Cyber crime Coordination centre (NCCC).

4. Mandating cybersecurity audits of critical infrastructure.

5. Indigenisation of telecom equipment eg Chinese equipment has been banned.

Critical infrastructure like financial system, transport and defence systems is vital for the integrity of the nation. Thus the steps taken by government are commendable.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

10. पूर्वोत्तर भारत के रणनीतिक महत्व के बावजूद, इस क्षेत्र को कई सुरक्षा खतरों का सामना करना पड़ता है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, क्षेत्र में शांति और स्थिरता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Despite the strategic significance of North-East India, the region faces several security threats. Discuss. Also, state the measures taken by the government to ensure peace and stability in the region. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

North East India due to its historical background and geographical location faces a variety of security threats. These threats have existed, in varying forms, since independence.

Security threats in Northeast India

1. Insurgency - Insurgent groups are active in Assam, Manipur, Nagaland. They ~~demar~~ have varying demands, from autonomy to secession.

2. Drug trafficking - This region is close to Golden Triangle of Southeast Asia.

3. Arms trafficking - Insurgent groups profit from gun running.

4. Extortion, kidnapping for ransom and killing government servants/politicians are common

eg Assam Rifles Convoy ambushed in Manipur (2021).

Government of India has taken following steps:

1) Security front

- Precise operations against insurgents ~~ule~~ with well trained troops and credible inputs.
- Cooperating with Myanmar and Bangladesh.
- Training troops in jungle warfare.

2) Development front

- Infrastructure creation eg SARDP-NE for road construction in North East Region (NER)
- Special ~~fat~~ Fund for NER, to create social and physical infrastructure.
- Northeast Industrial Development Scheme – Incentives are offered to industry.
- Northeast BPO scheme for job creation.

The efforts to sign peace deals with insurgents in Nagaland and Tripura show government is committed to peace in Northeast India.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

11. भारतीय रेलवे को लंबे समय से अल्प निवेश की समस्या का सामना करना पड़ा है, जिसने इसके परिचालन के प्रमुख क्षेत्रों पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव डाला है। इस संदर्भ में, बुनियादी ढांचे के तीव्र निर्माण में रेलवे के समक्ष आने वाली चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Indian Railways has suffered from chronic under-investment, which has adversely impacted key areas of its operations. In this context, discuss the challenges faced by the railways in speedy creation of infrastructure. Also, mention the steps taken by the government in this regard. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Indian Railways is a lifeline of the nation. It provides affordable transport to poor passengers and carries 40% of freight traffic.

Challenges in infrastructure creation

1. Lack of budgetary support – Government is facing fiscal deficit constraints. Railways is thus suffering from shortage of funds ~~eg annually~~ ~~₹1.6 crore sanctioned, while lakhs of crores are needed.~~

2. Low profitability – Operating ratio is 96%. – Railways loses 96 paise for every rupee earned, due to operating expenses.

. It cannot self finance infrastructure building.

3. Hurdles to land acquisition – Due to environmental activism and fear of displacement, Mumbai – Ahmedabad

High Speed Rail is held up.

4. Delayed approval of infrastructure projects.

5. Owing to social welfare role of Railways, scope for private investment is limited.

Steps taken by government

1. Monetisation of railway assets like vacant land, to raise funds.

2. National Infrastructure Pipeline will mobilize investments of ₹111 lakh crore (2019–2024).
. Railways will get a significant chunk of this.

3. Disinvestment of non profitable railway PSUs eg ~~RA~~ IRCON, RailTel. It will augment funding for infrastructure creation.

4. ~~Reforms to~~ Eastern and Western Dedicated Freight corridors are being funded partly by ~~for~~ Japan and

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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multilateral development banks like World Bank.

5. Reforms to make Railways more profitable

1) Restructuring Railway Board into functional areas
- → finance
- → operations
- → Human Resource.

• This enables efficient functioning.

2) Allowing private train operators on selected routes., with ~~rail~~ Railways receiving a fee.

A well developed Railway network is crucial for economic growth. The steps taken by Government of India in this regard are praiseworthy.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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12. किसानों की आय को दोगुना करने के भारत के उद्देश्य को साकार करने हेतु कृषि प्रणाली के अंतिम बिंदु तक के दायित्वों पर ध्यान देने के साथ अनुसंधान और विकास (R&D) के लिए एक परिवर्तनकारी दृष्टिकोण आवश्यक है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

A disruptive approach to research & development (R&D), with a focus on last mile obligations of the agricultural system is necessary to realize India's objective of doubling farmer's income. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Agriculture sector requires robust R&D to improve livelihoods, by raising yields and quality. Therefore there is a need for the following measures:

1. Liberalising salary structures and promotion criteria of research institutions like Indian Council for Agricultural Research.
2. Performance based promotion and competitive pay packages will help reverse brain drain of agricultural scientists.
3. ~~e~~ Increasing funding for agro R&D.
4. Involving private sector in ~~o~~ agricultural research through collaborations and joint projects.

5. Agricultural universities have mushroomed recently, but quality has declined.

- So instead of approving new institutions, infrastructure and pedagogy in existing colleges should be improved.

6. Two agricultural universities should be given sufficient funding to become world class, with high research output.

7. Focus of agro R&D needs to shift:

1) From cereals to fruits, vegetables, pulses and oilseeds.

2) From purely increasing yields to improving shelf life, texture and taste.

3) Ensuring drought, heat and salinity resistance to address the impact of climate change.

8. India has comparatively few agri R&D startups. Thus more incubators,

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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mentoring and handholding are needed to reverse this trend.

Sustainable Development Goal 2 ~~calls~~ mandates doubling income of smallholder farmers by 2030. Agri R&D is a viable tool to achieve the same. Thus reforming R&D in this sector should be taken up on priority basis.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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13. भारत की विद्युत वितरण कंपनियों और विद्युत ग्रिड को जीवाश्म ईंधन से अक्षय ऊर्जा के अधिक संधारणीय रूपों में संक्रमण हेतु सुधारों से गुजरना होगा। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)
India's power distribution companies and electrical grids must undergo reforms to transition from fossil fuels to more sustainable forms of renewable energy. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India has an energy mix that is heavily tilted towards fossil fuels. Owing to the threat of climate change and international obligations, India is moving towards renewable energy (RE).

India is adopting RE in order to:

1) Meet committments made under Paris Agreement.

2) Fulfil obligations made at Glasgow COP of UNFCCC eg. 50% of installed energy capacity will be from renewables, by 2030.
. 500 GW of renewable energy capacity by 2030.

3) Reduce global warming and climate change, that are adversely impacting Indian populace.

4) Removing burden of coal import and

associated risk of high Current Account Deficit.

5) Addressing negative externalities of fossil fuel use like air pollution.

Reforms needed in power companies and electrical grids are:

1) Research and Development (R&D) to develop storage capacity for intermittent sources of energy (solar and wind).

2) Technological upgradation of grids to address stability issues.
. Further integration of renewables with thermal power is needed.

3) Integration of all five regional grids to address scarcity of power in any region.

4) DISCOMs must implement net metering (to tap renewable energy generated by

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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consumers).

5) Increasing financial viability of DISCOMs through
- → Installation of smart meters
- → Financial Discipline

6) Privatisation of DISCOMs can be tried as a pilot measure to ensure increased efficiency and professionalism.

7) DISCOMs should be incentivized to invest in strengthening distribution infrastructure to reduce losses.

Access to electricity is a prerequisite for human development. SDG 7 seeks universal access to affordable and sustainable energy. Reforming DISCOMs and power grids will help significantly.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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14. भारत में आगत-सघन (इनपुट इंटेंसिव) कृषि की प्रथा में, इसकी अस्थिरता और नकारात्मक परिणामों के कारण, बृहद पैमाने पर बदलाव की आवश्यकता है। इस संदर्भ में, निम्न बाह्य आगत संधारणीय कृषि (LEISA) के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

The practice of input-intensive agriculture in India needs a massive overhaul due to its unsustainability and negative consequences. In this context, discuss the significance of Low External Input Sustainable Agriculture (LEISA). (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The Green Revolution catalyzed heavy use of chemical fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides, as well as water. Indian food security improved, yet there has been degradation of ecology and increasing ~~indebte~~ indebtedness of farmers.

Low External Input Sustainable Agriculture minimises use of inputs, while aiming for higher yields.

1. Increasing water use efficiency is one means.
2. Some states have adopted Organic Farming eg Sikkim.
3. Maharashtra and Karnataka have encouraged Zero Budget Natural Farming relying on organic fertilizers and pesticides.

· Cow dung is used to prepare many inputs.

· Microbial solutions help get rid of pests.

The cumulative benefits of these methods are:

① Water use reduced due to micro-irrigation, Systemic Rice Intensification etc.

. It will help deal with impending water scarcity. By 2050, India will be water stressed.

② Lower use of chemical fertilizers help in

1) preserving soil fertility over longer periods.

2) ~~Protecting~~ Reducing soil and water pollution. Earlier agricultural runoff ~~led~~ led to eutrophication in lakes.

③ Using biopesticides helps preserve soil biodiversity and microbes that are useful to man.

. Food web can be safeguarded. Risk of pesticide residue accumulating in food

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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· products is lower.

④ Low input use protects farmer from indebtedness, and farmer suicides are reduced.

⑤ Export potential – · Agricultural produce with low pesticide/fertilizer residue can meet stringent quality norms of USA and European Unions.

· · Improving agricultural exports will help improve farmer income.

~~Food is a~~ Food security is a key goal for India. Simultaneously SDG 2 calls for adopting agricultural practices that preserve soil, water and local biodiversity. Thus LEISA should be used without endangering food security.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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15. हाल ही में जारी IPCC की छठी आकलन रिपोर्ट (AR6) – 2021 को मानवता के लिए 'कोड रेड' माना गया है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत पर विशेष ध्यान देते हुए इस रिपोर्ट में उजागर की गई विभिन्न चिंताओं की विवेचना कीजिए। साथ ही, इस रिपोर्ट द्वारा प्रदत्त उपचारात्मक उपायों को भी सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

The recently released IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6) – 2021 has been deemed as 'code red' for humanity. In this context, discuss the various concerns raised in the report with special focus on India. Also, enlist the remedial measures given by the report. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The Intergovernmental Panel on climate change (IPCC) is a body of scientists reviewing latest research on climate change. Thereafter different assessment reports (ARs) have been published at different points in time.

Concerns raised in AR 6

1. Increasing variability of monsoonal rain. Indian agriculture will be adversely affected.

2. Increase in El Nino and ~~La Nina~~ El Nino Modoki. Thus droughts will be more frequent, impacting food security of India.

3. Rise in Average global temperatures can

exceed 2°C by 2100.

- This will reduce yields of Indian farms.

4. Increase in frequency and intensity of natural disasters like floods and cyclones.

] Floods in Assam, Bihar.

] cyclone risk

5. Economic losses due to higher temperatures that reduce productivity eg of construction sector workers.

6. Glacier melting will accelerate, thus there could be scarity of water in perennial rivers eg Hindu Kush Himalayan region

7. Sea level rise will impact low lying coastal cities like Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata.

Remedial measures recommended are:

1. Transitioning to less carbon intensive

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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economies by investing in renewable energy, public transport, electric vehicles etc.

2. Developed nations to provide climate finance including $ 100 billion pledged in previous round of negotiations.

3. More ambitious climate change mitigation targets should be set.

4. Climate proofing vulnerable sectors of economy eg agriculture — developing drought and heat resistant varieties.

5. Citizens should buy climate insurance to protect against risk of natural disasters.

Climate change ~~prom~~ presents an existential threat to mankind. IPCC 6th AR provides the evidence for the same. India has rightly demonstrated leadership for climate action through 'Panchamrit' pledges at COP26, Glasgow.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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16. भोपाल गैस त्रासदी से लेकर विशाखापत्तनम में गैस रिसाव तक कई रासायनिक आपदाओं ने भारत में खतरनाक रसायनों (HAZCHEM) द्वारा उत्पन्न जोखिमों को ध्यान में लाया है। इसके दृष्टिगत, भारत में रासायनिक आपदा प्रबंधन (CDM) की तैयारियों के साथ-साथ इसमें व्याप्त कमियों की भी विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Multiple chemical disasters from the Bhopal gas tragedy to gas leak in Visakhapatnam have brought into focus the risks posed by hazardous chemicals (HAZCHEM) in India. In view of this, discuss the preparedness as well as gaps in Chemical Disaster Management (CDM) in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India has a thriving chemical industry, as well as other heavy industries that are reliant on chemical engineering operations. Iron and steel, thermal power, refrigeration plants ~~are~~ and fertilizer industries are among these.

Preparedness in Chemical Disaster Management

1. National Disaster Management Authority has released guidelines.

2. Nodal ministry has been designated for chemical disaster management.

3. Standard Operating Procedures have been designed for ~~a~~ processes involving chemical

reactions.

4. District Disaster Management Authorities have prepared early warning protocols as well as evacuation plans.

5. National Disaster Response Force has been trained ~~to~~ and equipped to respond to chemical disasters.

6. Different government authorities eg Customs Department oversee import of hazardous chemicals.

However there are some gaps in CDM such as:

1. Lack of regular factory inspections to ensure adherence to safety norms.

2. Sometimes SOPs are violated and ~~a~~ key chemical units started without qualified personnel being present eg Vizag disaster.

3. Regulatory framework governing the import of chemicals is complex.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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4. Post Disaster and ~~Dis~~ Relief related issues

1) NDRF may not be able to respond in time. SDRF (State Disaster Response Force) should be trained too.

2) Holding the plant operator liable, to recover damages and thus compensate victims.

3) Health infrastructure may not be able to cope with large number of victims requiring specialized care.

Chemical disasters are a threat to life and health of individuals. They also affect public faith in ~~chem~~ safety of chemical industries. Therefore it is necessary to streamline management of such disasters speedily.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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17. महामारी के समय सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य से संबंधित वस्तुओं और सेवाओं के उदारीकरण की बढ़ती मांग ने वर्तमान बौद्धिक संपदा व्यवस्था के संबंध में महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दों को उठाया है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)
The growing demand for liberalisation of public health-related goods and services amidst the pandemic has raised critical issues with regard to the current intellectual property regime. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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After COVID, different nations, non state groups and citizens have sought affordable access to patented vaccines and medicines developed to treat COVID.

Nations making demands
- India
- South Africa
- South American countries

Issues raised regarding Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) ~~are~~:

1. These drugs are often patented for 20 years or more.
2. Thus no other manufacturer can produce them, and they are often unaffordable for the common man.
3. Patent energreening also occurs. The ~~lifet~~ period of patent rights is

extended by making superficial changes to drug/vaccine design.

4. ~~Sen~~ There is considerable vaccine inequity eg. many African nations have not yet vaccinated 50% of population. European nations have begun giving booster doses.

Thus there is a demand to utilize tools like:

1. Patent wainer for COVID vaccines – India sought this, so vaccines could be mass produced, to meet needs of all nations.

2. Patent pooling – Two or more companies pool their patent rights. These are sold to other producers, in return for royalty. Access to necessary medicines will rise.

3. Compulsory Licensing – Indian government can order patent holder to provide production rights to another company, in exchange for royalty.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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4. Voluntary Licensing — Patent holder itself authorizes other companies to produce COVID vaccine/drug.

The above measures can discourage innovation by the patent holders. There is a need to balance the risks and benefits, ~~while~~ while dealing with IPR regime underpinning these public ~~hea~~ health goods.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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8. भारत में रक्षा प्रौद्योगिकियों के स्वदेशीकरण में उप-इष्टतम परिणामों के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, उन उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए जो रक्षा क्षेत्र में स्वदेशीकरण की गति को तीव्र कर सकते हैं। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Highlighting the reasons behind suboptimal results in indigenization of defence technologies in India, suggest measures which can accelerate the pace of indigenization in the defence sector. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The defence sector is a essential for upholding national security. Indigenisation of the defence sector helps reduce reliance on foreign powers, and bolster military capabilities whenever needed.

For long, defence indigenisation suffered due to :

1) Lack of level playing field for defence Public sector ~~Ord~~ Undertakings (PSUs) and private sector.

2) Inadequate participation of Indian MSMEs.

3) Stringent Foreign Direct Investment norms that ~~were~~ have been relaxed only lately.

4) Freedom to import defence equipment, disincentivized domestic companies from innovating to produce same equipment.

5. Lack of ease of doing business — Defence procurement was delayed and prospective suppliers became discouraged.

6. The steps that can improve indigenisation are:

1. Level playing field — No preference to defence PSUs in procurement.

2. Corporatization of Ordnance Factories to increase professionalism, innovation and investment in Research and Development (R&D).

3. Adding more defence items to negative import list, creating opportunities for domestic producers.

4. Streamlining defence procurement procedures to reduce delays.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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5. Minimum indigeneous content (IC) in different categories of defence equipment ~~to~~ should be hiked to at least 50%.

· 60% IC can be stipulated for some categories.

6. Encouraging joint ventures ~~be~~ leading to technology transfer from foreign to Indian defence producers.

7. ~~Bro~~ Joint development of BrahMos missile with Russia will aid indigenisation. Similar initiatives are required with Israel, France and USA.

India faces security threats from its neighbours. An indigeneous defence sector will bolster capabilities ~~in count~~ to counter threats. Therefore requisite reforms should be implemented on war footing.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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19. अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सीमाओं की रक्षा के लिए विभिन्न केंद्रीय सशस्त्र पुलिस बलों की अवधारणा के पीछे के कारकों पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत की सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने में इन बलों के योगदान पर भी प्रकाश डालिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Discuss the factors behind conceptualization of different Central Armed Police Forces for guarding the international borders. Also, highlight the contribution of these forces in ensuring security of India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Central Armed Police Forces are largely under operational control of Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA). Assam Rifles is under dual control. These forces were raised at different times, to achieve specific objectives like:

1. Addressing security concerns along Nepal border — Sashastra Seema Bal.

2. Tackling the concerns posed by China — Indo Tibetan Border Police.

3. Improving border security along Pakistan border — Border Security Force.

These forces were raised since:

1) ~~Specalised~~ Specially trained and equipped personnel could guard borders better.

2) Relieving burden on army to guard borders.

3) Providing a deterrent effect against aggressive ~~hostile~~ actions at the border.

4) Acting as first line of defence in case of war.

Contribution to Indian security

1. They have helped guard sensitive borders shared with china and Pakistan.

2. These forces have ~~fought~~ made sacrifices in line of duty eg CRPF ~~patrol mari~~ personnel martyred in Ladakh in 1959.

3. BSF has effectively countered cross border terrorism (Pakistan border) as well as drug trafficking, illegal migration and currency smuggling (Bangladesh border).

4. ITBP has deterred chinese intrusions ~~int~~ into Indian Territory. eg in galwan valley.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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5. Assam Rifles has helped curb threat posed by ULFA, National ~~Sean~~ Socialist Council of Nagaland etc.

6. During various disasters, they have been first responder.

7. The National Security Guard draws troops from CAPFs and Army. It helped quell 26/11 attack.

CAPFs are thus indispensable for internal and external security of the nation. Strengthening them further in terms of personnel, training and jurisdiction is required.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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धन शोधन (मनी लॉन्ड्रिंग) गतिविधियों के लिए आभासी परिसंपत्तियों के दुरुपयोग के संदर्भ में, उनकी सुभेद्यता पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, उन सुधारात्मक उपायों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए, जो आभासी परिसंपत्तियों के उपयोग से उत्पन्न जोखिमों को कम करने के लिए अपनाए जा सकते हैं। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Discuss the vulnerability of virtual assets in terms of their misuse for money laundering activities. Also, state corrective measures that can be taken to mitigate the risks posed by the use of virtual assets. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Virtual assets are those created and stored using blockchain technology eg cryptocurrency like Bitcoin. They have been critiased for their ability to aid money laundering in following ways:

1. Virtual assets offer their users anonymity. It is easy to carry out financial transactions to disguise the identity of owner and source of funds.

2. Law enforcement agencies have struggled to curb this type of money laundering.

3. While virtual assets are largely not authorized in most nations, criminals

still flout the rules and secure access to them.

4. There is no global regulatory regime governing use of these virtual assets.

Corrective actions that can be taken are:

1. Virtual assets should not be made legal tender, else their they will be misused.

2. A Central Bank Digital Currency can be explored to address mass hysteria surrounding bitcoins.

- This digital currency will be used instead of other virtual assets.

3. CBDC will be traceable by Reserve Bank of India. Then scope for money laundering will fall.

4. India, along with other like minded

उम्मीदवारों इस हाशिए नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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nations should push for robust regulation of these virtual assets.

5. Financial information exchange agreements should be made more comprehensive to deter misuse of these assets for money laundering.

Money laundering indicates prevalence of crime, weakens rule of law and deprives government of revenue. It must be urgently addressed through adequate regulation of virtual assets.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK